

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

PRICE 8 CENTS

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The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, JULY 30, 1917—VOL. IX, NO. 206

LAST EDITION

## PRESIDENT ASKS AGREEMENT ON FOOD MEASURE

Conferees Summoned to White House—Told Why War Expenditures Committee Plan Should Be Dropped

Although the congressional conferees of the United States food administration measure have come to a decision on all but two points, a temporary deadlock appears to have been reached in spite of the President's efforts to bring about final agreement. The points at issue are the appointment of a joint congressional committee on war expenditures and the plan to establish a board of food administration of three commissioners instead of one. The President is known to oppose both of these plans.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson manifested considerable concern today over the inability of the Senate and House conferees to reach a complete agreement on the terms of the long-delayed food bill.

He summoned two of the conferees to the White House, Senator Chamberlain of Oregon and Representative Lever of South Carolina, and particularly impressed upon them the desirability of eliminating the Senate amendment providing for a joint congressional committee on war expenditures. For Congress to insist upon this amendment, the President is understood to have stated, would be tantamount to recording a lack of confidence in the chief executive and commander-in-chief.

Both Senator Chamberlain and Representative Lever were loath to state definitely what developed at the conference, but it was said that the President did not express any disposition to veto the bill in case Congress refuses to recede from its position regarding the war committee and also on the Senate amendment proposing a board of three food commissioners instead of the single-headed food administration desired by Mr. Wilson. It has been made plain at the White House, however, that the President will insist until the very last that the bill be modified in these two particulars.

Barring new developments, the conferees are expected to formally vote late today to report to Senate and House a partial agreement. It is admitted that a deadlock had been practically reached on the Senate amendment for a congressional committee on war expenditures, but it was learned that several of the Senate conferees were willing to compromise.

(Continued on page six, column one)

## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

The Russian retirement in Galicia still continues, and Berlin reports that on both sides of the Hutsulyn, "have retired behind the imperial frontier." Petrograd claims that in the region west of Mlitarag an Austro-German attack against the Russian positions was repulsed, but at other points along the line the Russian official statement admits a steady retirement. To this state of affairs the operations in Rumania present a remarkable contrast. An official Rumanian statement reports rapid and continuous progress by Gen. Rotoza Averescu. The Rumanians have now captured the whole of the Austro-German positions on a width of 30 kilometers to a depth of 15 kilometers and have taken further quantities of prisoners, guns and ammunition.

On the Western front Berlin reports the "greatest artillery duel of the war" as in progress in Flanders, whilst London, once again, announces extraordinary air activity, with the bombing of German airfields and railway stations.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The German official statement issued on Sunday reads:

Army group of Prince Rupprecht: The artillery duel in Flanders raged uninterruptedly on Saturday from early morning until far into the night. The development of artillery fire represents the highest degree of massed effect in the war.

At several points on the battlefield attacks by our own and enemy troops called forth desperate local infantry engagements. From La Bassée Canal as far as the southern bank of the River Scarpe the firing activity increased in the evening. At night east of Monchy attacks by British battalions broke down with heavy losses. Also near Ossus, northwest of St. Quentin, English local attacks were without success.

Army group of the German Crown Prince: An increase in the fighting activity along the Chemin des Dames (Continued on page four, column one)

## REQUEST OF PEACE ADVOCATES REJECTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State Department has rejected a request made by Morris Hillquit, Amos Pinchot and others that the Reichstag be congratulated on its recent stand for democracy in Germany and for peace.

## LEADER TELLS SINK FEIN AIDS

Mr. Griffiths Defends Claims of Movement for Independence—Says Ireland's Position Different From Canada's

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Saturday)—

Owing to unavoidable circumstances, The Christian Science Monitor representative was unable to meet the Irish parliamentary leader, John Redmond. The latter, however, telephoned to The Christian Science Monitor representative and other journalists a message in which he said in part: "Personally, the auspicious inauguration of the convention raises hopes that its deliberations may lead to the early realization of a united and self-governed Ireland."

At the opposite political pole is Arthur Griffiths. The Christian Science Monitor representative met the man who is generally described as the founder of Sinn Fein, and interviewed him in his office above the Sinn Fein Bank, at 6 Harcourt Street, Dublin. He has a small staff, which is hard at work dealing with a mass of correspondence, receiving checks, sending out forms and material for the organization of branch societies and so forth.

It displayed activity and "aliveness," which were clearly indicative of the "aliveness" of the Sinn Fein movement, the temporary formidableness of which was almost the only point of agreement among the many diverse schools of Irish thought with which The Christian Science Monitor representative came in touch.

Mr. Griffiths himself, so far as personal appearance goes, is a short, sturdy man, who would not catch the eye among a group of small Irish tradesmen. He impresses one, however, as one speaks with him, by his comprehensive grasp of the facts on which he bases his case and by the unyielding determination with which he holds to it. Unyielding and stubborn he sticks to his brief that Ireland will not acquiesce in anything except complete independence.

Ireland, he says, has no claim on England for Dominion rights because Ireland is not a colony. Canada has a claim to Dominion rights, because Canada is an English colony. Mr. Griffiths says Ireland is a nation, having all the elements that constitute a nation, such as a separate language, separate culture and so forth, and, therefore, Ireland claims first of all to be recognized as a free independent nation. Moreover, she proposes, according to Sinn Fein, to get her independence not from England but from the peace conference and to have it guaranteed by Europe as a whole. She will not look at any sort or kind of offer from England.

Mr. Griffiths quoted the remark by a former Lord Salisbury in a speech, which apparently sums up to Sinn Fein the policy of England: "What England loses in her hour of weakness she will recover in her hour of strength." Therefore the immediate objective of Sinn Fein is to get to the peace conference.

Mr. Griffiths contends that the Sinn Feiners constitute the great bulk of the Irish people at the present juncture and claims that the majority should be allowed to rule and represent the country as in every other democracy. He unyieldingly turns aside all practical objections and to the fundamental objection that England could never submit in any circumstances the possibility of an independent Ireland with naval bases north and south, closing the northern and southern channels and completely cutting off England's food, he simply replied that he could conceive circumstances in which England would have no option.

This summary of the conversation illustrates the rigid unbending ideas which form the driving power of Sinn Fein. How far the rank and file of Sinn Fein are affected by these ideas or by simple decent and by the fact as Joseph Devlin remarked to The Christian Science Monitor representative that in the present condition of the world it is everybody's business to quarrel, is another question.

There has to be taken into account the Irish temperament revealed in the story of Joseph Devlin of the Irishmen, who was asked what about home rule. "Home rule," he replied, "bother home rule. What I want is a fighting policy." There can, however, be little doubt that the world-wide irritation, exhaustion, anxiety and distress which are accompaniments of the world-wide war, have a considerable bearing on the growth of Sinn Fein.

BARON SONNINO IN LONDON Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Monday)—

Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, arrived in London Saturday, after attending the Balkan Conference in Paris. He will probably take further conferences between allied statesmen in London this week.

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## MARLBORO SALE OF LIQUOR ENDS

Police Notify Saloons to Cease Serving Soldiers From Framingham and Promise Cooperation With Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor MARLBORO, Mass.—Police officials, aroused by reports that soldiers from the camp at Framingham were obtaining liquor freely in this city, began a campaign today against the traffic. All the 20 saloons licensed to sell intoxicating liquors were warned against dealing with officers and soldiers and the attention of the proprietors was called to the Federal regulations and the penalties for violations.

In addition officers in plain clothes were stationed at various points in the city, especially at the railroad and street railway terminals, to prevent liquor sales by private persons.

The police officials declared that they were willing to cooperate in any way with the military authorities both at Framingham, which is only six miles away, and at the new camp at Ayer, which is 12 miles distant, in stamping out the sale of liquor to soldiers.

Marlboro has been frequented by soldiers from Framingham ever since the camp was established in that town. Trolley cars run between Marlboro and Framingham at frequent intervals, and there are several trains each day.

The city voted for license at the election in December. As a result 12 first class saloons are doing business within the city limits and eight licenses of other classes have been granted. Should the proposed law which establishes a "dry" zone about national camps become operative, the saloons in this city will be obliged to close. In such a contingency the nearest liquor saloon to either Framingham or Ayer will be in Clinton, which is rather difficult to reach from either of the military reservations.

Complaints regarding sales to soldiers came today from officers of the Ninth Regiment. It was asserted that the police officials of Marlboro were making no attempt to suppress the traffic, and that liquor dealers were selling openly to soldiers.

Officers of the Ninth Regiment stated that not only would the Marlboro officials be notified, but that the matter would be placed in the hands of United States District Attorney George W. Anderson, in Boston, for investigation.

## OPPOSITION TO DRY RIDER ON FOOD BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Anti-Saloon League of New York will not propose any total or partial prohibition amendment or rider to any food control legislation considered at the special session of the New York Legislature, which convened today.

The league, says its secretary, William H. Anderson, believes prohibition is eminently germane to the question of food; but the war is a national issue and food control is pre-eminently a national problem, and the league thinks that it would be unwise for any State temperance organization to do anything that would confuse the issue and give aid and comfort to the liquor traffic by distracting public attention from the clear prohibition issue now presented at Washington.

Mr. Griffiths contends that the Sinn Feiners constitute the great bulk of the Irish people at the present juncture and claims that the majority should be allowed to rule and represent the country as in every other democracy. He unyieldingly turns aside all practical objections and to the fundamental objection that England could never submit in any circumstances the possibility of an independent Ireland with naval bases north and south, closing the northern and southern channels and completely cutting off England's food, he simply replied that he could conceive circumstances in which England would have no option.

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## RESTRICTION ON IRISH UNIFORMS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Bryan Mahon, commander-in-chief in Ireland, has issued an order under the Defense of the Realm Act prohibiting the wearing in public places of any uniform of military character by persons other than members of the naval, military and police forces of the Crown, or members of an organization authorized in writing to wear such uniforms. The order also forbids the carrying, in public places, of weapons of offense or articles capable of being used as such, except when they are carried solely with the object of being used for some lawful employment or pastime.

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## MAYOR MITCHEL TO BE ON FUSION TICKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mayor Mitchel today accepted the nomination of the Fusionists and will run for reelection. Acceptance was made in a letter to William H. Childs, chairman of the Fusion committee.

## JUGO-SLAVS LAY BASIS OF STATE

Constitutional Democratic and Parliamentary Monarchy Under Karageorgevitch Dynasty.—Free Adriatic Sea Planned

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau SALONIKA, Greece (Monday)—The prolonged consultation, lasting for six weeks, between delegates of the Jugo-Slav provinces of Austria-Hungary and Serbian ministers at Corfu was marked last night by a reception in honor of the visitors, given by Prince Alexander of Serbia.

The official organ of the Serbian Government publishes the main heads of the agreement. Authorized representatives of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes have drawn up 12 fundamental "principles of independent Jugo-Slav State." The ninth head of the agreement, it is interesting to note, declares that in the interests of the freedom and of the equal rights of all nations, the Adriatic Sea shall be free and open to all. This State will be a constitutional democratic and parliamentary monarchy under the Karageorgevitch dynasty, which has always shared the national feeling and put the nation first.

The State will be called the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and will be governed by "King of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes." The State will have a single coat of arms, single flag and single crown, and in these emblems the present existing emblems will be incorporated. The special Serb, Croat and Slovene flags and coats of arms, however, may be freely used.

The three national denominations will be equal before the law and may be freely used in public life. The Cyrillic and Latin alphabets will rank equally throughout the Kingdom. All recognized religions shall be exercised freely and publicly and especially the orthodox. The Roman Catholic and Mussulman creeds, those chiefly professed, will be equal before the law and will have equal rights. The national territory will include all territories completely inhabited by these peoples.

It desires freedom and unity and, therefore, firmly refuses all partial solutions of the problem of its deliverance from Austro-Hungarian domination and of union with Serbia and Montenegro in an indivisible state. The equality of all citizens and universal suffrage, with equal, direct and secret ballot, are other items in the agreement.

Finally, a clause of the agreement, as published in the Serbian Government's official organ, says the constitution to be established after the conclusion of peace by a constituent assembly elected by universal suffrage will form the basis of the life of the State. It will create the possibility of organizing local autonomies and will come into force after receiving royal sanction. The nation thus unified will form a State of some 12,000,000 inhabitants, forming a powerful bulwark against German aggression and an invaluable ally to all civilized states and peoples.

Food experts assert that skinned milk is not only good for cooking purposes but that it has considerable food value. The Skinned milk is being purchased from a large dealer in Roxbury and sold at 5 cents a quart, which is slightly below cost, according to the secretary. It will be necessary, he said, for the committee in charge to raise the price to 6 cents to meet the cost of the milk and delivery.

The people of the North End were notified by placards and notices in the Italian and Yiddish newspapers that skinned milk will be sold in their district.

## SKIMMED MILK WAGON WELCOME IN NORTH END

All expectations of the amount of skinned milk that would be sold on the first trip of the milk wagon in the North End district of Boston today were surpassed in the first one and one-half hour of the delivery, when 252 quarts had been disposed of, or two more quarts than was anticipated by those in charge of the experiment.

The Committee on Agriculture of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which is cooperating with the Boston Woman's City Club and the Boston Committee on Public Safety in conducting the selling of skinned milk from a delivery wagon, announced that after the first hour and half, the deliverer had to replenish his supplies with an additional 400 quarts.

"We ask every people on earth able to express their will, there would be no wars of aggression," he said, "and, if there were no wars of aggression, there would be no wars. The only way that a people can express their will is through democratic institutions. Therefore, when the world is made safe for democracy, universal peace will be an accomplished fact."

No nation of people will benefit more than the United States when that time comes. A great people, ruled in thought and word as well as in deed by the most sinister Government of modern times is straining every nerve to supplant democracy by the autocracy which they have been taught to worship."

He declared the United States would win "because our cause is the cause of justice and of right and of humanity."

Secretary Lansing's address follows: "First we must all realize that we are living in the most momentous period in all history, in a time when the lives and destinies of nations are in the balance, when the civilization which has taken centuries to build, may crumble before the terrible storm which is sweeping over Europe. We are not only living in this critical period, but we, as a nation, have become a participant in the struggle. Having cast our lot on the side of the powers allied against the imperial Government, we will put behind our decision the full power and the resources of the republic. We intend to win in this mighty conflict, and we will win because our cause is the cause of justice and of right and of humanity."

"I wonder how many of us comprehend what the outcome of this war means to mankind, or to bring it nearer to each one of us, what it means to our country. I sometimes think that there prevail very erroneous impressions as to the reasons why we entered the war, not the immediate reasons, but the deep underlying reasons which affect the life and future of the United States and of all other liberty-loving nations throughout the world."

"Of course the immediate cause of our war against Germany was the announced purpose of the German Government to break its promises as to indiscriminate submarine warfare and the subsequent renewal of that ruthless method of destruction with increased vigor and brutality."

"While this cause was in itself sufficient to force us to enter the war if we would preserve our self-respect, the German Government's deliberate breach of faith and its utter disregard of right and life has a far deeper meaning, a meaning which has been growing, growing more evident as the war had progressed and which needed but this act of perfidy to bring it home to all thinking Americans. The evil character of the German Government is laid bare before the world."

We know now that that Government is inspired with ambition which menaces human liberty and that to gain its end it does not hesitate to break faith, to violate the most sacred rights, or to perpetuate intolerable acts of inhumanity."

"It needed but the words reported



Robert Lansing, Secretary of State

## GERMAN PERFIDY SHOWN WORLD

Admission Made by Chancellor That Submarine Agreement Was Scrap of Paper, Says Secretary of State Lansing

MADISON BARRACKS, N. Y.—The only way to restore the peace of the world is for the might of the United Democracies of the world to destroy forever the evil ambitions of Germany, said Secretary of State Robert Lansing in a speech before the Officers Reserve Corps.

"We ask every people on earth able to express their will, there would be no wars of aggression," he said, "and, if there were no wars of aggression, there would be no wars. The only way that a people can express their will is through democratic institutions. Therefore, when the world is made safe for democracy, universal peace will be an accomplished fact."

The Daily Chronicle has been looking at the map and finds that the Saar valley, after Saarbrück, runs parallel to the west of the frontier at a distance, on the German side, of from 5 to 15 miles. If this little strip is what the French Government desired for strategic reasons, the Chronicle says, "we do not say they were necessarily right but in any case it would be a very small affair

## COURT ACTION BY SOCIALISTS

Oklahoma Organization in Midst of Struggle to Prove Voters Gave Party a Place on Election Boards of State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Socialists of Oklahoma are in the midst of a struggle in the courts to secure equal representation with other political parties on the election boards of this State. The Socialists have never had representatives on State or county election boards in Oklahoma. The present election law permits the appointment of one Republican and two Democrats on such boards.

A proposed amendment to the Oklahoma constitution was prepared at the last election known as the Fair election law which proposed to give each of the three recognized political parties of the State, the Democrats, Republicans and Socialists, equal representation on all election boards from the State to the precinct. The proposed amendment had the support of the Republicans as well as Socialists. It was voted upon at the election last November and declared by the State Election Board to have been defeated.

H. M. Sinclair, chairman of the Socialist Party organization in Oklahoma, claimed that the amendment carried and that it was counted out through fraud. Under the Oklahoma election law as passed by the Democrats several years ago a proposed constitutional amendment must have a majority of all votes cast on the subject to be adopted. Under this law those who did not vote "yes" on the proposed "Fair Election Law" were counted against it, thus throwing the silent vote against the proposition.

The Socialists claimed that the amendment received 152,000 votes with some precincts not counted and that the proposition carried. The Democratic State Election Board, however, declared that the proposition received but 147,067 "yes" votes and was lost. Mr. Sinclair charges that the State Election Board took the total number of ballots issued for the election as a basis for figuring whether or not the proposed amendment carried instead of the total number of votes cast on the proposition.

Setting up the foregoing and many other charges Mr. Sinclair, acting for his party organization, filed suit in the District Court here against members of the Democratic State Election Board, seeking to compel them to declare that the fair election law amendment passed and to seat Socialist members on the various boards. The Socialists won the first stage of the court battle here recently when Judge Oldfield overruled a demurser filed by the Democratic Election Board seeking to throw the Socialist suit out of court.

"We have every ballot box containing the vote of the last general election tied up with an injunction," said Mr. Sinclair, "and we hope to force a count of each one of them if necessary in order to prove our contention that the proposed amendment carried. There is no just reason why we should not be represented on the election boards of the State, being one of the recognized and legally constituted political parties of the State."

Both the Republican and Socialist parties have been contending for years for amendments to existing election laws which would give them better representation on boards and would guard more fully against fraud. The Democratic Party has been dominant in Oklahoma since the admission of the State and claims that existing election laws are sufficiently stringent in most of their provisions to protect the electorate of the State.

## OLD SYSTEM OF SPAIN IN PERIL

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—The statement of the Premier, Señor Dato, that the normal state of things has been restored in Spain, has brought about many comments of an extremely interesting character. It may indeed be said that many of the high authorities are making as good pretense as possible that such a normal state—whatever that may be—has been regained. There are for the moment no violent eruptions of public feeling, but instead of them a great multitude of plans are being matured, and it can hardly be that the position of the old powers and the old systems was ever in greater danger than now.

The new movement for the establishment of juntas of defense is spreading through Spain in the most remarkable manner, and it is likely to spread even more when the second success of the initiators of this effective strategem becomes properly appreciated.

The army first of all brought a government to its knees. Now, as the price of its remaining quiet, it has obtained a definite promise of an immediate increase of pay to all ranks of the service. The venerable Minister of War, Gen. Primo de Rivera, has been well and quickly convinced of the necessity of such a step, and he has sent on his recommendation to the Ministry of Finance with the injunction that it must be put through quickly. Now in Barcelona, Madrid, and all the large places the civil departments of state appear to be copying what they regard as an excellent example, juntas of defense are being organized in connection with every department of work through which pressure may be placed upon the Government and the highest authorities, and strongly worded petitions are being sent in. The persons concerned appear to have discovered some unfailing remedy in this new mode of

treatting their grievances, and to some minds it looks that a veritable revolution may be silently and surely carried through by this process of defense committees. How far it will be persisted in remains to be seen, but this can be said for it that it is a sound and reasonable movement in itself, and that if properly organized and led, with moderation as well as firmness, an enormous good may be done. It is striking at one of the worst evils of the Spanish constitutional system.

In the meantime the parties of the Left are consolidating their forces and preparing for great movements. It is useless to say, as some interested parties do, that the Republican Party in Spain is of no account. It is of more account now than it has been for a long time, and it is showing a great virility. Internal dissensions are being removed, a strong program is being adopted, and prospects are promising. The return of the Reformists to the Republican ranks must inevitably have a very great effect. In different parts of the provinces the Republican demonstrations are being attended with much enthusiasm. For example, at Cartagena the scattered sections of the party have united themselves at a big meeting in the Teatro Manrique and amidst great enthusiasm have settled upon their plans for united action. It is the same in other places. In spite of this Señor Dato, who has the sympathy of many friends of opposite political views in a task of enormous difficulty that he has assumed—an impossible task really—puts the best complexion upon everything and smiles his optimism continually, uttering declarations of neutrality at intervals. Never was such optimism as this. Commenting upon Señor Dato's statement about the "la normalidad" being restored, the newspaper *El Liberal* says, "The spiritual normality of the country is not restored, nor will it be for a long time. Spain is in full revolutionary vigor, and it is not a clamorous or rhetorical vigor, making for unruly force, but of ideas, of sentiments and aspirations. For this reason the constitutional normality is not restored, nor will it be in the coming days. We have reached a time of grand sincerity. The smallest tribute that can be paid to it is to call things by their names, and the truth is that since the first day of June all the attributes of public power are in the hands of the Juntas." And at another time, referring again to the Dato optimism, this leading journal says that it feels it must congratulate the Premier on the wondrous miracle that he declared he had accomplished in 72 hours, transforming the situation in Spain so radically that by a single jump they had got out of Purgatory and entered Paradise!

## STATISTICS ON LABOR IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Some interesting figures were given at a recent sitting of the Senate with regard to the supply of labor in France. M. Clementel, the Minister for Commerce, stated that, as a result of an inquiry, it was found that in January, 1917, 44,860 French industrial firms employed 1,481,000 men and women, while in the period before the war the number was 1,522,000. The deficit does not appear so very great, but circumstances have caused this deficit to weigh particularly heavily on agriculture and mining, as was pointed out by M. Bourgeois, Minister for Labor. He also said that labor was now required to reconstitute those districts evacuated by the Germans. Counting the 100,000 men employed by the Army for road-making and engineering, the deficit really amounted to 400,000 men. There are signs that the French Government is cooperating with the High Command to effect the greatest possible saving of effectives and the release of a class of Reservists for required purposes. When M. Painlevé said in the Senate and the Chamber that all works executed behind the front were to be handed over to civilian contractors who would do them with far less expenditure of labor, he indicated an important measure of reform which it is hoped will release a large number of men. A scheme for insuring the most profitable disposal of labor in all departments of public service had been tabled by two senators in the form of an amendment to the Mourier law. It consists of the appointment of a commissariat composed of six commissioners, to the Army, three senators and three deputies, four reporting commissioners, a councilor of State, a councilor at the Court of Cassation, a general officer and a controller general. The commissariat is to be provided, according to the amendment, with the power of enjoining compliance with the laws within fifteen days. The second consideration of any particular case by the commissariat will be

the fact that the British armies are continually taking a larger share in the holding of the front line and that United States support will be available at no distant date is regarded as making possible the task of reconstruction in the midst of war. However difficult this may be, it is felt to be essential both as an encouragement to the French people and as a proof of the vitality of the country in spite of enemy assertions to the contrary.

**PHOTOGRAPH FROM THE FRONT**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It is remarkable how uninteresting these photographs from the front can be. Such a field for interesting pictures could not be equaled, one would have imagined. Of one thing one may be tolerably certain, and that is that if the photographer could be there, but then at the front, as everywhere else these days, there are regulations.

## WORK PROCEEDS AT CHARLOTTE

General Wood Overrules Objections to Location of Cantonment at Which New England National Guard Will Encamp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—Charlotte keeps the cantonment at which the New England National Guard will train. This was definitely announced on Saturday in a telegram from General Wood, who at the time was in Baltimore, and followed a conference between the General and Colonel Ladue, of his staff, in regard to the alleged obstacles the latter discovered on the site.

In his message definitely fixing the site, General Wood ordered that the work proceed with all haste. He also notified Chairman Taylor that it would be necessary to use the uncoupled part of Myers Park. Colonel Ladue met General Wood in Baltimore by direction of his superior officer, and it was well understood that he left Charlotte to make report recommending that the site be abandoned. It is said that Colonel Ladue wanted the location of the cantonment changed to Savannah. Three thousand men are now at work on the site. Camp construction is progressing and street car lines are being rapidly built. Great quantities of lumber have already arrived.

## GERMANY AND LOST PROVINCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—Alsace-Lorraine has been much in the public eye in Germany lately, not only in connection with the renewal of the French demand for its restoration, but also in connection with developments within the Empire itself.

In the first place, there has been a revival of the talk of the partitioning of the Reichsländer between Prussia and Bavaria, which was discussed so persistently for a considerable period in an earlier stage of the war. This time both Berlin and Munich papers have been responsible for the statement that Bavarian endorsement of the Imperial Chancellor's policy has been won by a fresh agreement concerning the fate of Alsace-Lorraine, according to which not only Alsace, but parts of Lorraine also are to fall to the share of the southern kingdom. These assertions were semiofficially denied in Munich, but not in such a form as entirely to convince the German Social Democrats, for instance, who have declared unreservedly for the advancement of Alsace-Lorraine to the rank of a federal State on an equal footing with the other States composing the Empire, and have declared that they would be at one with the inhabitants of the provinces themselves in rejecting any arrangement arrived at without consulting the latter. The matter is by no means dismissed with this colorless declaration, wrote the Vorwärts, by way of comment on the Bavarian denial. We miss a clear and unequivocal statement that Prussia and Bavaria have not only never even contemplated latterly, but will also never contemplate in future a partition of Alsace-Lorraine without the consent of the population. That such plans have existed, and still exist can be denied, and if it is not so in Government circles, it is the more certainly so in Pan-German quarters, which make no secret of their intentions. . . . In the opinion of the Pan-Germans, the Empire has authority summarily to annex Alsace-Lorraine for Prussia, and the present time of war is not unsuitable to the move; but they argue that for the Empire to ordain that Mecklenburg should adopt a constitution, or that Prussia should substitute the Reichstag for the three-class franchise, would be for it to overstep its authority, and to endanger domestic unity in wartime. A homily for the constitution committee!

Meanwhile, side by side with the foregoing discussion, prominence has been given to conditions in Alsace-Lorraine itself, and this in consequence of debates during the last Reichstag session, which culminated in the convocation of the Alsace-Lorraine Diet. Throughout the parliamentary session there were renewed complaints in the House and in Committee of the Military Régime in the two provinces, and of the failure of the military authorities in that district to comply with the act modifying the application of preventive arrest passed during the previous session. Among the pleas put forward by the Minister for War in defense of his subordinates was one to the effect that as many as 20,000 natives of Alsace-Lorraine had avoided military service by fleeing to France. According to the Alsatian and Socialist Deputies who challenged that assertion however, the actual number of such fugitives did not amount to more than several hundreds, the remaining figures representing the children of inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine who emigrated to France long before the war, but whose names were still inscribed on the list of German subjects, or of men who were residing in France for one reason or another on the outbreak of war.

The upshot of these various discussions was the presentation of a series of interpellations asking whether the Imperial Chancellor was aware that the military authorities were disregarding the law and the immunity of deputies in Alsace-Lorraine, and that they had also rendered impossible the annual convocation of the Provincial Diet provided for in the Constitution. These interpellations were never answered or discussed, however, for im-

mediately on their presentation it was announced that the debate would be postponed, as the Government had arranged for the convocation of the Diet. The session of that body which then ensued was the shortest in its history. The passage of the budget without debate was the only business transacted, and the first and last of its three sittings seem to have been solely occupied with patriotic declarations which have been given the greatest prominence. The following commentary in the Vorwärts on the declarations which marked the final sitting is typical of the interpretation placed upon it by the German press, both Socialist and non-Socialist:

The second Alsace-Lorraine Chamber, which has concluded its brief session, is elected on the basis of a universal, direct franchise, hence it is a truly representative body. The freely elected president of this representative assembly is the old Alsatian, Dr. Georg Eugen Ricklin, who was born in Dammekirch in 1862, under the French régime, and who studied for a time in France. This president, whom no one, least of all a Democrat, can deny the right to speak in the name of—to express ourselves very carefully—a very large section of the Alsatian people, has now closed the session with a speech which ran in reply to M. Ribot as follows: Gentlemen—We cannot part without giving expression to the wish and hope that we shall soon be granted an honorable peace. We may permit this call for peace to resound the more loudly in that our land and our people have had to suffer unspeakable things from the war, and that the separation of Alsace-Lorraine from the German Empire is coming more and more openly to take a prominent place in the enemy's war aims. I therefore hold it my duty to declare that the people of Alsace-Lorraine most decidedly reject the idea that this terrible slaughter is to be continued for their sake, and that they aspire to nothing but to cultivate and promote as inseparable members of the German Empire, their cultural, economic constitutional future, together with the complete preservation of the individual character, to which they are entitled. Our brave sons at the front, our pride and our hope, are fighting not only for the salvation and maintenance of the German Empire. They are winning for their home land equal rights and equal standing among the German federal states, and the German people can express its thanks to these heroes in no more worthy and noble way than by permitting them to return to their homes when peace has been attained, as citizens with full and equal rights. Your applause convinces me that I have expressed your inmost thoughts.

After quoting a similar declaration on the part of the president of the First Chamber, Dr. Höffel, the Vorwärts asked: Now is France's war for Alsace-Lorraine a war of conquest, or is it not?

## SCHOOLBOY HELP FOR HARVEST WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Arrangements are in progress for obtaining the necessary labor that will be required for bringing in the harvest this year. In view of the scarcity of labor and the great national importance of the coming harvest, the Director-General of National Service has issued an appeal to the boys in public and secondary schools to come forward and help in this work. A large response has already been obtained by the Cavendish Association, which is organizing the scheme under the direction of the agricultural section of the National Service Department, but many more volunteers are required. An early harvest is expected, and many farmers have sent in requests for helpers to begin work as early as Aug. 1.

It is proposed that boys should be organized in officers' training corps camps, consisting of about 50 boys under their own officers, and that they should go out to work on the farms around within a radius of three or four miles from their camp. So far as many as 3,000 O. T. C. boys have been applied for, and it is anticipated that this number will be greatly increased before the harvest. Arrangements will also be made for accommodating boys in smaller numbers in institutes, halls, elementary schools, and other similar buildings, and residents in country districts are being appealed to to take in as many boys as they can conveniently find room for. The farmers themselves will probably in some cases be able to accommodate some of the workers.

In his appeal for helpers, the Director-General makes it clear that the boys will not be asked to work on Sundays. As a rule, only boys of 16 or over will be accepted as volunteers, but in some cases those of 15 will be allowed to come forward. It is hoped that leave of absence from school for those working on the land will be granted up to the end of September, and the shortest period for which offers of work should be accepted will be three weeks. The boys will be paid at the rate of 3d. to 4d. an hour, and the members of each party of boys will share their catering expenses, which are estimated at from 15s. to 18s. per head per week. The National Service Department is ready to make good the deficiency up to a maximum of 5s. per head a week, where the total wages earned by a party of boys has not proved sufficient for their expenses, provided that they are certified by the managers to have done a full week's work.

In addition to schoolboy labor, the Food Production Department is making arrangements to supply additional farm labor for the harvests by enrolling civilians for the work. The War Office has also undertaken to provide a number of soldiers. Farmers should make their applications for helpers to the agricultural executive committee for their county.

## DATO MINISTRY FAILING IN SPAIN

Declaration of Martial Law and Sharp Calling of Emergency Cabinet Meeting Show Serious State of Affairs Developing

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—Following immediately on the Premier's declaration that all stories of trouble in Spain are untrue, and that the state of things is normal, as already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, and also the Government instruction to its ambassadors abroad to issue a statement to this effect, in the sudden decision, now announced, to suspend the constitutional guarantees throughout the country, and the sharp calling of an emergency meeting of the Cabinet. At the same time, the Minister of the Interior announces that the suspension of the guarantees is more necessary now than at any time since the days of the old republic more than 40 years ago. The reference in itself is significant. There is, however, no surprise in the present state of things, and the declaration of martial law to readers of The Christian Science Monitor who have followed the dispatches from Spain.

Against the Government declarations that all is well, extremely absurd as they are, The Christian Science Monitor correspondent has stated the facts, and shows the really alarming state of things that exists, and the causes. The situation is developing rapidly, but it appears to be the established policy of the new Dato Government to deny its existence, to smother the symptoms temporarily, with any convenient material, leading only to an eventual and severe aggravation of the case. It was hoped to quiet the army with hasty concessions of all it asked for, but this has set every servant in Spain in the same rebellious attitude, new combinations for so-called defense are arising everywhere, and this in itself is a new and original revolutionary movement of the first importance. The Government, only a week old, has already shown its impotence, and its time is very short. The suspension of the guarantees at this moment, however necessary it has become, is the most dangerous step conceivable.

Another which is just announced, is the muzzling of a part of the press which is telling the truth and which incidentally is the pro-Allies press. In a ministerial statement the Government explains that the guarantees are suspended because of agitation campaigns which are being carried on by well-known persons who are inciting to violence and provoking disorders, and the excesses of a certain section of the press which is says is publishing disgraceful articles attacking the foundations of social order and attempting to destroy military discipline, representing Spain as a country swayed by revolutionary passions and ready to be the scene of further violence and outrage. The reference here is no doubt in part and probably chiefly to El Liberal, one of the most conscientious of plain-speaking journals in the whole country, which has steadily warned the Government of the dangers ahead. The press generally is now forbidden to publish war comments and news regarding meetings of strikers, torpedoings, military affairs, export questions, or, in fact, anything that matters. Yet at the same time another absurd ministerial statement is made that all is well.

The truth is that the Government is already floundering in a well-nigh hopeless difficulty. The people are roused and something will be done. The Dato scheme of smooth words and conciliations is failing fast. No Conservative Government will serve now. From Barcelona, Bilbao, Valencia and other great industrial centers the grave news arrives. All kinds of strike movements are afoot, and both a railway and general strike are said to be imminent.

In these severe circumstances, the Liberal Party finds itself crippled by dissensions. Senor Villanueva, once a member of the Romanones Government, has been a disturbing element for some time, and he is now in league with Sr. García Prieto, the recent Liberal Premier and evidently in a state of some opposition to the Count de Romanones. The last named, who remains the one strong man as will appear when the most critical moment arrives, is for intervention in the war; the others are not. He has now written a letter in which he says "I am prepared to make any sacrifice in order to prevent a division of the Liberal Party which would deprive the Crown of an instrument which is necessary amid the existing difficulties of Spanish life. The party appointed me its leader, and it may annual the appointment if it considers that circumstances make advisable different methods from those I have followed. I would much prefer to accept and obey the leadership of a chief to be chosen by the party. The present is not the time for studying

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## PLEA MADE FOR AN ALLOTMENT ACT FOR IRELAND

Government Urged to Adopt Measure by the Vacant Land Cultivation Society

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The Lord Mayor presided at the annual meeting of the Vacant Land Cultivation Society, held in the Mansion House, Dublin. Miss S. C. Harrison, by whose untiring efforts the society was formed and developed, read a number of letters which all bore testimony to the admirable work which had done. This was further brought to light by the society's report, which stated that in Dublin and the provinces its work had been hampered last year by the unrest which followed the troubles in the spring. By the autumn, they had been able to encourage and organize the taking up of land for allotments in different parts of the country. They were now in a position to lay proposals before the Department of Agriculture for a bill for laborers' town allotments. (1) To extend the powers which rural district councils possess for obtaining land for cottages and allotments, to urban councils, for getting land for allotments after the summer season. The Crown in recent affairs has been slackness, too many smooth words, too much contentment with the

## INDIA'S HOME RULE AGITATION

**Madras Governor Deprecates Too Hasty Concessions of Self-Government—Disapproves Condemnation of Officials**

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India  
CALCUTTA, India.—Lord Pentland, who has been Governor of Madras for about five years, has contented himself for the most part with making the ordinary business and complimentary speeches which fall to the lot of an Indian Governor to make. Recently, however, in closing the meeting of the Madras legislative council at Ootacamund, the hill station of the Madras Government, he reviewed the policy of Government generally, and offered some striking observations upon the course and prospects of Indian self-government.

His Excellency began by advertizing to the recent Government order forbidding students to have anything to do with political movements. "The object which the Government has in view," he said, "is purely educational. Students remain as free as heretofore in their leisure to acquaint themselves, in their college debating societies, and by such means, with the politics and public affairs of the world which they are about to enter."

Replying to certain criticisms which had been offered with reference to the order, Lord Pentland said: "I cannot think that such criticisms will carry weight. I do not believe that the purposes of the Government in this matter will be misunderstood by students or by parents or guardians, or by college authorities, and it is satisfactory and creditable to those concerned that there should be already signs that in this matter the Madras Government has the support not only of educationists, but of the general body of public opinion."

With reference to self-government His Excellency claimed that current legislation provided ample means for the exercise of the energies of the educated class. "The work committed to the charge of these authorities," he said, "closely affects the lives of each one of us, far more closely and intimately than the mere high-sounding work of parliaments and national assemblies, and I am not sure that its dignity and importance and true usefulness are so fully recognized here as they are in countries like the United Kingdom, where self-governing institutions have been longer at work."

Referring to the home rule agitation, which has been specially ripe in Madras, Lord Pentland said: "Those of us who have the opportunity and the privilege, of acquiring a more or less closer acquaintance with the conditions of Indian life and feeling, rejoice, as I do, heartily to be able to testify to an awakening sense of responsibility, and a gradual but steadily increasing fitness of Indians to take part in the administration of Indian affairs."

"Such reforms, however, represent only a small and minor portion of the demand now put forward, and do not satisfy, even for the immediate future, those who are responsible for the advocacy of the early grant of responsible self-government to India. Let us endeavor, honestly and candidly, to treasure the situation. If, as is stated far and wide, home rule means nothing less than at a very early date the placing of the executive Government in all its departments under the direct and full control of legislative councils containing a large majority of elected members, then I feel sure that I carry you with me when I say that among Indians acquainted with public affairs, nobody having any true sense of responsibility considers it, or will declare it within the range of practical politics; yet it is this which the present political propaganda seems to persuade the educated classes in India to expect. On the other hand, progress is to be steady and not rapid, as the Viceroy said the other day, that is to say, an ideal to be attained by slow and orderly change. Those of us who have the honor of taking any part in the government of India, or any portion of India, are working for and accelerating the approach towards the ideal, however distant it may be. Here and now it is impossible for us to foresee what reforms in these respects will be proposed for India at the close of the war. Whatever they may be, they will fall far short of the proposals to which I have alluded; yet there is no sign of any relaxation of this agitation, and the educated classes in India are being led to expect that which will not come and in some cases that which they know well cannot come. It is obvious that this situation contains the elements of misunderstanding, of difficulty, and possibly of friction. The present concern of the Madras Government is not with a final solution of this problem, but with the possible reaction upon public opinion in this presidency. In the situation which I have tried to describe, to ignore facts is to deceive ourselves. To ignore warnings from such sources is to court disappointment and humiliation—feelings which may provoke serious difficulties."

"For any such difficulties," proceeded Lord Pentland, "the leaders of the agitation and all who support and sympathize with them will be directly responsible. Against all advice and warning they have chosen to initiate and persist in this agitation at a most unsuitable time. One-sided discussion is always possible; fruitful discussion is quite another matter and in the full sense manifestly impossible at the present time."

His Excellency also deprecated the



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Daily Graphic

**King George and Admiral Beatty**

campaign of "constant detraction and condemnation directed against the actions and the motives of officials in the service of the Government in all its departments . . . Whatever changes the future may bring," he said, "let me ask you, as men of affairs, to face the present situation in the interests of progress as well as of order. All thoughts of the early grant of responsible self-government should be put entirely out of mind, and all violence of language should be condemned."

### KING INSTITUTES TWO NEW ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—The two new orders, instituted by the King in recognition of the many services, both voluntary and otherwise, which have been rendered in connection with the war, by British subjects and their allies, will be bestowed alike on both men and women. The first of these new orders is an Order of Knighthood and will be known as the Order of the British Empire. It will be conferred, as may be gathered from its title, for services to the British Empire. In most respects this order will follow the precedent of other orders of knighthood. It will consist of five classes and, as has before been stated, women as well as men will be eligible to receive it. In the case of men the first two classes will carry the honor of knighthood, and in that of women the privilege of prefixing the title of "Dame" to their names. The second of the two orders will be called the "Order of the Companions of Honor." It will consist of only one class, and as in the case of the first order, it will be given on equal terms to women as well as to men. This order will, it is stated, be conferred only on a limited number of persons for whom this special distinction seems the most appropriate form of recognition. Although both orders have their origin in connection with war service, there is no doubt that they will be permanent institutions, for they fill a place held by none of the previously existing orders and mark a step forward. The Prince of Wales has been made Grand Master of the Order of the British Empire and the usual officers will be appointed to attend to the service of the order. The first lists of the orders are being prepared and will soon be issued.

The five classes of the Order of the British Empire are:

- MEN  
1. Knights Grand Cross (G. B. E.)  
2. Knights Commanders (K. B. E.)  
3. Commanders (C. B. E.)  
4. Officers (O. B. E.)  
5. Members (M. B. E.)  
WOMEN  
1. Dames Grand Cross (G. B. E.)  
2. Dames Commanders (D. B. E.)  
3. Commanders (C. B. E.)  
4. Officers (O. B. E.)  
5. Members (M. B. E.)

The badge of the order bestowed on members of the first, second and third classes is a silver gilt cross, enameled pearly gray. In the middle, inclosed in a circle, which contains the words "For God and the Empire," there is a seated figure of Britannia. The members of the first two classes will wear an eight-pointed star, the center of which is similar to that of the badge. The badge worn by the fourth class is smaller than that worn by the first, second and third classes, but in other respects it is similar. The badge of the fifth class, instead of being of silver gilt, is of silver. There is a silver medal of the order, which will be bestowed on those persons who are not members of the order, but whose services merit such recognition. Members of the order, as in the case of other orders, will be entitled to place the initials of it after their names.

situation. He had no definite idea how this was to be done, it was a matter for practical men in charge of the affairs of government to settle, but he thought those of them who were responsible for government in the distant dominions should have the benefit of whatever knowledge could be placed in their hands without detriment to the Empire. He did not mean for a minute that important secrets should be disclosed, but he considered they were entitled to know whether the Empire expected success and if so, what kind of a success, and whether certain allies were to be counted on or not. While they were in their present position of depending entirely on rumor and newspaper communication for their information as to the progress of the war, the dominions would not contribute half the enthusiasm and assistance which they were prepared to give if the opportunity were afforded them. He asked, on behalf of Australia and probably also on the behalf of the other dominions too, that the Government should give them some information as to how they stood and what the Government anticipated. When they knew that, they would leave no stone unturned to see that what was gained was gained as the result of the struggle.

Mr. Hodge agreed with Mr. Holman that the colonies should be kept better acquainted with the progress of the war, and he felt that some of those at home too, should be told more. He had himself made an application to see the minutes of the War Council a short time before, but he was not permitted to do so. Those who were in a position of authority ought to know what was going on, and if they could not be trusted, they ought not to be where they were.

### EXCESS PROFITS TAX FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—In contradistinction to the action of the meetings of cotton mill men and organizations of business men at a number of points in the State protesting against the proposed excess profits provision in the bill pending before Congress, is the action of the meeting of the State Farmers Union Council at Asheville, at which resolutions were adopted favoring the measure, and urging North Carolina business men to ask senators and congressmen to vote for the measure.

The resolutions of the council follow: "Whereas, we observe from anonymous circulars sent out over North Carolina that a meeting is to be held in Raleigh next week to protest against the excess profits features, etc., in the Senate revenue bill, the circular also grossly misrepresenting the plan advocated by the Senate committee; therefore be it:

"Resolved, that we confidently believe the business men of North Carolina are too patriotic to respond to such an appeal, and we urge them to aid in preventing the people from being misled. We call attention to the fact that the excess profits tax proposed here is by no means as heavy as that already in force in England as that which gave high profits to the middleman. It had been stated that Australian meat was retailed in Great Britain for a price four times larger than that at which it was landed. He did not wish to emphasize this fact, which seemed very shocking, because he believed that the foodstuffs to which that statement referred were taken almost entirely for the Army. Leaving this case on one side as an exceptional instance, he considered that it was not right, after the Government had used every possible care and foresight in bringing food from abroad and after the skill and valor of the Navy had protected it on its way, that it should be left on its arrival to the tender mercies of competition, or absence of competition, just as the trade might determine. He considered it should continue to have the same care until it reached the hands of the consumer.

There was the greatest need in Great Britain for economy in both small and large things if the struggle was to be carried through till the end. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Francis Lloyd and Lord Desborough also spoke. The former said that the term "profiteering" wanted defining, but he understood by it the getting of immoral gains to the detriment of a man's fellow citizens. He thought that Lord Rhondda could be trusted to deal with the matter, for he knew that it was his intention to see so-called profiteering stopped as soon as possible.

One of the principal and certainly one of the most charming features of the exhibition is the little French Market, where, from a circle of stalls, each of which is protected by a gaily colored awning, striped with pink, blue, green or yellow, food may be purchased according to the French system. Just what this implies is made clear for the benefit of British customers by the notice on each stall, "All goods sold in portions, if desired." In an exhibition held in London to inculcate economy it is certainly well that an opportunity should be given of testing the French method of selling all articles of food, should purchasers so desire it, in quantities which would seem impossibly small to English eaters. The stall holders include members of both nationalities and French and English seem to be spoken in about equal proportions in the little market. At a stall in a corner of the market a French chef, dressed in the traditional cook's dress, gives illustrations of French and Italian cookery, at stated intervals. Little bay trees in tubs, of the kind so often seen in France, help to emphasize the fact that this is really a French market.

In another quarter of the big building, the submarine services are being exhibited. The Journal Officer publishes a decree which centralizes under one control all those various departments which deal with submarine warfare. Admiral Lacaze, in recommending this measure, states that he thinks it possible now to meet with the demand of Parliament for the transformation of the present defense against submarines service into a "centralized direction of submarine warfare." This centralized department will have very extensive powers and will enjoy a large measure of autonomy under the control of the chief of the headquarter staff. Rear Admiral Mervelleux de Vignoux has been appointed to this new post. In February, 1915, this officer was appointed to command the fleets of trawlers of the North Sea and the English channel, a post which he held until March 15, 1916. He was then promoted rear admiral and appointed to a high position on the naval headquarters staff.

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### GERMAN PRISONERS TO WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—German prisoners at Ft. McPherson will soon be put to work paving and straightening the old Sandtown road of this vicinity. The Government has agreed to have the work done by the prisoners, the county to furnish the material. Under war regulations the Germans must be paid for their work. Tired of enforced idleness the prisoners are themselves anxious to begin.

## EXHIBITION TO TEACH ECONOMY

Lord Crewe Opens Show in English Capital, Fourth of Its Kind to Be Held There—Some of Features Outlined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The National Welfare and Economy Exhibition, the fourth of its kind to be held in London, was opened by Lord Crewe in the presence of the Japanese Ambassador, the Serbian and Rumanian ministers, the Hon. W. A. Holman, Premier of New South Wales, and many other well-known people. In the course of his speech Lord Crewe said that up to the time of the war they had not been a saving people. The war, however, had brought about much enforced economy and the need for saving would continue long after it was over. In less than six weeks the term of three years, which had been spoken of as the limit of the war, would be reached, but who now would specify the date of its ending? It was necessary that increased efforts in the direction of national economy should be made and the present exhibition would supply much of the requisite knowledge as to how this could be done.

In France domestic economy was ordered better, as that very exhibition would testify. Lord Crewe said he specially directed attention to the war-economy films which were being shown at the entertainments in the Cinema. The Hon. W. A. Holman, Premier of New South Wales, said that he had just come back from a training camp for Australian soldiers where, following instructions from the War Office, economy was most rigidly practiced, and the aggregate of the results of small savings could be appreciated. There was still much to be learned in the way of national economy and the greatest waste was that which gave high profits to the middleman. It had been stated that Australian meat was retailed in Great Britain for a price four times larger than that at which it was landed. He did not wish to emphasize this fact, which seemed very shocking, because he believed that the foodstuffs to which that statement referred were taken almost entirely for the Army. Leaving this case on one side as an exceptional instance, he considered that it was not right, after the Government had used every possible care and foresight in bringing food from abroad and after the skill and valor of the Navy had protected it on its way, that it should be left on its arrival to the tender mercies of competition, or absence of competition, just as the trade might determine. He considered it should continue to have the same care until it reached the hands of the consumer.

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## BRAZIL BUYING AERO FLEETS

Schools Being Established and Service Organized—Machines to Be Used Commercially and for Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Led by Brazil, long the leader in aeronautics in South America, the various republics below the Panama Canal have adopted programs of aerial preparedness and are buying aeroplanes. Santos Dumont, a pioneer aviator and aeronaut, whose dirigible was the first to circle the Eiffel Tower in Paris, introduced aeronautics to his countrymen in Brazil, and for the last few years the leading sportsmen there have done much flying. Only recently the Brazilian Government, profiting by the war lessons in Europe, decided to establish flying schools, and organize its aviation service. Reasons for coming here to buy aeroplanes were given by an inspector at the Plainfield, New Jersey, plant of the Standard Aero Corporation, which is building these South American machines.

"The Brazilian Government," he said, "realizes that its defenses are entirely inadequate without an efficient air service. Following the decision to organize its flying corps, came the question of getting aeroplanes. Officers of the Brazilian army had been acting as observers in Europe, and knew exactly what types of machines were required for the work to be done.

"Armed with this knowledge, these experts set out to get the machines. They considered the various types of European aeroplanes and those made in the United States, and finally decided that the latter were best suited for South American use. After an inspection of the various plants and the machines manufactured here, they chose those made by the Standard Aero Corporation, which are fitted with the Hall-Scott motors. Now a number of these are being built, and before the end of the summer will be in use in a flying boat.

"One of the most efficient of the machines being built is a twin-motorized military hydroaeroplane. This has two 120-horsepower motors and can make 80 miles an hour, which is very fast for a flying boat.

"In addition to this type, a number of machines have been ordered for land flying alone. These, of course, are not so heavy, and are particularly adapted for flying to high altitudes. These machines will probably be used for many purposes apart from their military service. Transportation is the great problem in Brazil and the other South American countries, and these machines will make many trips over the mountains in a few hours, where it would take days by the roads or trails. It is planned to use them for mail-carrying, and Santos Dumont has perfected plans for using aeroplanes as express carriers. With their ability to carry a large amount of dead weight, it is quite possible that they may be used to bring out bullion from the mines, high up on the mountains. There are a number of other commercial uses to which they might be put, but of course, their most important service will be as part of the military and naval defense of Brazil."

Agents from Chile, Peru, Argentina and several of the other republics are preparing to give their orders for aeroplanes, and it is expected that the aeronautical industry here will build up a large business for machines in South America.

ing the London County Council have installed a kitchen, where practical instructions in cooking and all kinds of food economy may be obtained. Twice a day special exhibitions and illustrations of practical cookery are given, but at most times in the day one or another of the staff seems generally to be engaged in explaining the best methods of fruit bottling or some kindred subject to an interested audience. In answer to an inquiry, the instructor spoke with enthusiasm of the great success which had attended the cookery classes established at different centers in London by the County Council. They are, however, she said, attended principally by the wives of well-to-do workingmen, by shop girls and by women of the middle classes; the poorer class hardly seems as yet to have been reached, by them, such women, the instructor explained, seem to prefer to buy their food ready cooked, and do not care to learn home cooking.

## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

In the Champagne and on the Meuse was noticeable.

Southwest of Ailles (Aisne front) strong French forces attacked once in the morning and three times in the evening. A Cologne regiment with its well-proved power of resistance warded off in hand-to-hand fighting all enemy attacks.

Artillery activity was extraordinarily lively, especially on the Flanders front. Thirty-five enemy aviators were shot down. Lieutenant Dusler at the head of a pursuing squadron destroyed a squadron of six enemy airplanes himself and gained his twentieth aerial victory. Lieutenant von Tutschek shot down his nineteenth and twentieth aerial opponent in battle.

The German report on the eastern front:

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: In Eastern Galicia the Russians on both sides of Husiatyn have retired behind the imperial frontier. Our corps have reached Zbrucz. Others are approaching the confluence of the Northern Sereth and the Dniester.

Between the Dniester and the Pruth the Russian rear guard made a stand. Our powerful attack broke through their positions. Pursuit is proceeding on both banks of the Dniester.

Army group of Archduke Joseph: In the Cherkemish valley Kuty has been taken. Above and below the town a crossing of the river is being effected. In the mountains our divisions, fighting as they advanced, pursued the enemy forces beyond the line of Schapoth-Moldovia-Sulitza.

South of the Oitus Valley a strong Russian attack against Ogr-Kasina Lut was repulsed.

On the Upper Putna we completed the movements commenced on the day before yesterday.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: On the northern slope of the Odibet Mountain group an enemy attack failed. On the Rumanian Plain there was only slight firing.

Macedonian front: The situation is unchanged.

The supplementary official statement issued on Sunday evening says:

Since midday there again has been a most violent artillery duel in Flak.

In Eastern Galicia progress has been made on Zbroc (in Russia, near the frontier), along the Dniester and Pruth Rivers and in the Cherkemish Valley.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The official statement issued on Sunday reads:

We made several successful raids last night at different points of our front. The enemy trenches were raided northeast of Ephey, southeast of Havrincourt, west of Fontaine-les-Croiselles and near Fleurbaix. Many casualties were inflicted on the enemy forces and prisoners and machine guns were captured.

In the neighborhood of the Roex Chemical Works our troops forced their way into the German lines in spite of the stubborn resistance of the enemy garrison, whose losses were heavy, and brought back 30 prisoners, a trench mortar and machine guns.

Other British raiding parties entered the enemy positions in the neighborhood of Ypres and captured 54 prisoners and two machine guns.

Hostile raiding parties were repulsed southeast of Messines.

The official report from British headquarters in France on Sunday night reads:

There is nothing important to report today. On Saturday there was again great activity in the air, the fighting being continuous. On Friday night important railways stations and two hostile airdromes were bombed by our airplanes, and during the day a number of bombing raids, as well as much photographing and artillery work, were successfully carried out.

In the air fighting, 16 German machines were brought down and 14 others were driven down out of control. Two hostile observation balloons were brought down in flames. Thirteen of our machines are missing.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—The official statement issued on Sunday reads:

Yesterday about dawn the Germans to the west of Hertebise Farm made a violent attack on a front of 600 meters, which was smashed by the bravery of our troops.

In retaliation for this attempt made by the enemy forces, we began an action at an early hour this morning between Hertebise and region of La Bovelle. It was conducted by our infantry with superb spirit and enabled us to progress on all points, notably in the region of the monument.

In the Champagne, in the sector of Tahure, the enemy forces executed a strong surprise attack which was repulsed.

On the left bank of the Meuse the Germans, after an intense bombardment, attempted to attack the trenches which had been conquered by us between Avocourt Wood and Hill No. 304. The precision and vigor of our fire stopped the enemy troops and inflicted heavy losses on them.

On the right bank of the Meuse an enemy surprise attack on our trenches east of Moulaiville also met with failure.

The night was relatively calm on the rest of the front.

The official communication issued by the War Office on Sunday night reads:

The artillery action was very lively in the region of Cerny and Craonne. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, preceded by a violent bombardment, the Germans delivered on Hertebise an at-

## CENTRAL GROUP MAKES ANOTHER "BID" FOR PEACE

(Continued from page one)

Austria and Hungary were engaged in that work, but they protested against outside intervention.

Dr. Michaelis' statement on peace follows:

"The speech of David Lloyd George, the British premier, at Queen's Hall, London, and the recent debate in the British House of Commons have again given with indisputable clearness that Great Britain does not desire peace by agreement and understanding, but only a conclusion of the war which means the enslavement of Germany to the arbitrary violence of our enemies."

"Proof of this may be seen in the fact that Sir Edward Carson, member of the British War Cabinet, recently declared that negotiations with Germany could begin only after the retirement of the German troops beyond the Rhine. In reply to a question put by Comonier Joseph King, A. Bonar Law, the spokesman of the British Government in the House of Commons, modified this declaration by fixing the standpoint of the British Government as being that if Germany wanted peace she first of all must declare herself willing to evacuate the occupied territories.

"We have clear proofs that the enemy gives assent to declaration going even further than that impulsively made by Sir Edward Carson. You all know that detailed information regarding the French plans of conquest, approved by Great Britain and Russia, has been circulated for weeks past in the neutral press and that it has not been denied up to the present.

"It would be of the greatest importance for the enlightenment of the whole world regarding the true reason for the continuation of the sanguinary massacre of nations for it to be known that written proofs of our enemies' greed for conquest have since fallen into our hands. I refer to reports of the secret debate on June 2 in the French Chamber of Deputies.

"I ask the French Government this question: Does it deny that the former Premier, M. Briand, and the Premier, M. Ribot, in the course of that secret sitting, at which were present Deputies Moulet and Cochin, who had just returned from Petrograd, were forced to admit that France shortly before the Russian revolution had come to an agreement having in view vain plans of conquest with a government which Mr. Lloyd George described in his last speech as a corrupt and narrow autocracy?"

"I ask if it is true that the French Ambassador at Petrograd, in response to a request sent by him to Paris, received instructions to sign a treaty prepared in advance by M. Doumorgue (former Premier and Foreign Minister), after negotiations with the Russian Emperor?"

"Is it true or not that the French President, at the instance of General Berthelot, head of the French military mission to Rumania, formally instructed him with a mandate and that M. Briand afterward sanctioned this step?"

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speech by Deputy Augagneur replied that the Russian generals had declared that the Russian armies were never in better condition and better equipped than then. Hero appears in perfect clearness the desire to let the Russian people go on shedding their blood in behalf of the unjust ambitions of France.

"This desire has been fulfilled, but not as the Premier, M. Ribot, anticipated, for we can hardly presume he had such an absolute lack of humanity as that, though foreseeing the failure of the Russian offensive, he yet insisted upon it, thinking it would give another hour's respite pending the entry of the enemy into the war.

"The enemy press endeavors to foist upon my inaugural speech the interpretation that I only consented to the majority resolution with an ill-concealed reservation of Germany's desires for conquest. I am obliged to deny the imputation as to the object of which there can be no doubt.

"Besides, the resolution implies that the enemy press endears to to part in the struggle if it learned of these French war aims."

"The fact of the case is, as explained by Dr. Michaelis, that new Russia no longer would be willing to take part in the struggle if it learned of the enemy's intentions."

"As for the alleged secret intention to establish a buffer state between Germany and France, the Russian officials here never heard of the proposal.

Count Czernin discussing the question of peace said:

"The Chancellor and the Reichstag declared that Germany was conducting a defensive war and that the German people only asked for an honorable peace by means of an understanding and an agreement offering the basis for a lasting reconciliation of the nations."

"The Chancellor and the Reichstag solemnly replied that the German people desired no forced conquest and abhorred economic isolation and inclemency to enemy between nations after the war.

"I must reply to the Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, with the question: What are we finally to expect from the Entente? What we desire is quite evident from the well known declarations made in Vienna and from the demonstrations by the German people, showing that a complete agreement exists to the very last detail between Vienna and Berlin.

"What the Chancellor and the Reichstag declared is what I described months ago as an honorable peace, which the Vienna Government is ready to accept, and whereby it seeks a lasting reconciliation of the nations. But there also exists the complete agreement that we never shall accept a peace which is not honorable for us.

"If the Entente does not wish to enter negotiations on the basis which we have clearly indicated we shall continue the war and fight to the last extremity.

"I don't care whether this admission is regarded as a sign of weakness or strength. To me it seems only a sign of common sense and morality, which revolt against the idea of prolonging the war. I am absolutely convinced the Entente will never succeed in crushing us, and since, in our position of defense we have no intention of crushing the enemy, the war will end sooner or later in a peace by understanding. But, to my way of thinking, the natural conclusion is that the further sacrifices and suffering imposed on all humanity are useless, and that it is necessary in the interests of humanity to reach a peace by understanding as soon as possible.

"As we have fought in conjunction with our faithful allies, so we shall make peace in conjunction with them to the last extremity unless the enemy shows a willingness to understand our viewpoint.

"I shall not put the question who was responsible for the war, because it is useless to discuss the past in this connection. But I shall speak of the future, and I wish to express the desire that the world may succeed after the conclusion of peace, in finding adequate means and expedients to prevent forever the recurrence of such a frightful war.

"Every man with any moral feeling must cooperate in this gigantic work. All states must unite in efforts to procure guarantees which will make impossible in the future such a frightful disaster as the present world war. The road may be difficult, but it is not impossible."

"Referring to the internal situation, Count Czernin said:

"The democratization of constitutions is the great demand of the time. Both in Austria and in Hungary the governments are putting their hands to this great work, but they are against intervention from the outside. We do not interfere in the internal affairs of other states, and we demand complete reciprocity in this matter."

"The admission of Deputies Cochin and Moulet that the Russian representatives had declared in the course of the negotiations that they attached no importance to Constantinople, throws clear light on Russian sentiment. The delegates from the Russian army are also in agreement with this.

"Regardless of this manifest proof of the revolution of the Russian people against a policy of aggrandizement, the Premier, M. Ribot, refused in the secret session of the French Chamber to undertake any revision of the French war aims and announced the fact that Italy also had received guarantees of great territorial aggrandizement.

"In order to divest their ambitions on the left bank of the Rhine of a character of greed and conquest, he announced the necessity of creating a buffer State, but the opposition speakers cried out amid a din of contradictions:

"It is disgraceful!"

"I would like also to mention that the Premier, M. Ribot, after a pacifist

mostly for German consumption."

That was the opinion expressed by one diplomatist this morning. Fortunately for the revelation of the truth, it happens that there are in Washington a number of Russian officials who were in Petrograd during the period of which Dr. Michaelis speaks. French diplomats here have no first-hand information.

It is noticed by Russian officials that the Chancellor makes much of the visit of Albert Thomas, member of the French War Council, to Petrograd.

"To overcome the remorse of M. Tereshchenko," the Chancellor says on this point: "When M. Tereshchenko (the Russian foreign minister) took office, the Russian Government protested against the French aims of conquest, which also included that of Syria, and declared that new Russia no longer would be willing to take part in the struggle if it learned of these French war aims."

The fact of the case is, as explained by Dr. Michaelis, that new Russia no longer would be willing to take part in the struggle if it learned of these French war aims."

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The Roman Catholic organ, the Cologne Volks Zeitung, attempts to prove that the retention of Belgium and the annexation of regions in the east are indispensable to that protection of the German frontier which the Chancellor, Dr. Michaelis, specified.

The Tagess Zeitung adopts this contention enthusiastically. Some of the radical newspapers, on the other hand, seek to give the impression that the Government is so bound by the Reichstag resolution that the Entente Allies have only to propose peace without annexations or indemnities to obtain it.

As for the alleged secret intention to establish a buffer state between Germany and France, the Russian officials here never heard of the proposal.

The political struggle centers around M. Tchernoff, Minister of Agriculture. The Cadets, at present decline to join a Cabinet of which he is a member, while the Socialist members threaten to resign if M. Tchernoff is not retained.

The Cadet party is agreeable to there being an equal number of Cadets and Socialists in the Cabinet, but insist that the Government must not be controlled by the Soviet.

Further they maintain the right of the constituent assembly in regard to land, Ukraine and Finland questions. The executive council of the Soviet has passed, by huge majority, a resolution demanding the public trial of the Maximilians accused of organizing disorders, inciting to revolt, or receiving money from German sources, especially Lenin and Zinoviev. The same resolution calls on the Maximilians to immediately and categorically to censure their leaders.

The Dutch Government have played and are to play a humane part in the matter by releasing for internment 7500 sick or wounded British or combatant prisoners and 6500 officers and noncommissioned officers who have been in captivity for 18 months, precedence to be given according to length of captivity. The Dutch Government will also provide for 2000 civilian prisoners, invalids being given the preference.

All existing agreements for repatriation are to be resumed. The medical qualifications for repatriation or interment in neutral countries are to be made more lenient. Punishments for attempts to escape are to be modified and those now being punished for such attempts are to return to ordinary confinement on Aug. 1. All reprisals against individuals are to be canceled at once and no further reprisals undertaken, except at four weeks' notice. The execution of sentences for offenses by combatants or civilians during capture and Aug. 1 is to stand over till peace time.

The chief domestic business of the sitting was the new Ministry Bill, to which considerable hostility was shown. Dealing with the main point of the bill, the Ministry of Reconstruction, Sir George Cave said its functions would be mainly advisory and only to a small extent executive. He pointed out the wide scope of its work and how Germany was tackling the same problems already.&lt;/div

## TORONTO WOMEN FOR PROHIBITION

At Province-Wide Convention  
Addressed by the Hon. W. J.  
Hanna Call Is Made to Institute Prohibition

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—The Province-wide convention of women, to discuss greater economy in the homes, opened in Convention Hall on July 23, when the Hon. W. J. Hanna, Canada's Food Controller, told of the great need of the Allies for a larger supply of food.

A thrilling message from Lord Rhondda, read by Mr. Hanna, aroused tremendous enthusiasm and left little doubt as to the determination of the women of Ontario to do their utmost to see that every ounce of food that could possibly be saved would be available to assist in tiding the Motherland and those fighting with her over this period of peril.

"We look to the resources of Canada, and to the indomitable energy of Canadians, for an answer that will shatter Germany's threats of starvation," began the message. "In normal times the Mother Country is dependent on your dominion for a large part of its food supplies. War has increased that dependence to such an extent that it is now vital for the United Kingdom and the Allies in Europe to obtain from Canada foodstuffs in far larger quantities than under peace conditions. That must necessarily entail effort and far-reaching economy, with their attendant sacrifices on the part of Canadians."

Lord Rhondda also referred to the splendid work the Canadians are doing in the front line of battle and closed his message by saying, "The certainty that we can rely on your whole-hearted cooperation, not only in utilizing every ounce of national energy to increase production, but in equitable adjustment of prices, gives me the greatest encouragement. I most heartily wish you every success in your all-important work."

Mr. Hanna, upon being introduced, said that the cry at the present time is not for men, munitions and money, but for men, munitions and food. He then gave the same figures that he made use of on a previous occasion showing that there is a shortage in wheat alone of 460,000,000 bushels and that Canada must save at least 160,000,000 bushels. In order to accomplish this it would be necessary, he said, for each person to cut down their wheat consumption by one-sixth.

Following this there was a largely attended meeting in Foresters Hall with Mr. Hanna and Professor Harcourt of Guelph upon the platform. Here the discussion on food wastage turned upon the liquor traffic. "We are prepared to follow Mr. Hanna to the last ditch," the women declared, "if we are assured that the Government he represents will do the right thing for us." "Is it reasonable to ask the women of Canada to practice any more economy, until this other terrible waste is stopped, the waste of the millions of bushels of grain being used up in the breweries and distilleries?" asked Mrs. Charles Crowe of Guelph. "We are told that spirits are needed in the manufacture of alcohol. We have 20,000,000 gallons of spirits in bond that can be used for this purpose and release both the grain and the men employed in making the liquor. This is the leakage in the breadpan," she went on, "and it is for the Government to deal with this side of the food question fearlessly and quickly at home while we do our share of food conservation."

**NEGROES SAID TO BE FORCED FROM SOUTH**

Conditions prevailing in the South of the United States are such, according to J. Clifton Smith, a school teacher of that part of the United States who is now attending a summer course at Harvard, that the Negroes are leaving that part of the country and coming North for self-protection. Mr. Smith made this statement yesterday afternoon at a mass meeting in the Columbus Avenue African Methodist Church. The speaker said that the Negroes had reached a situation in the South where they had either to expand and go forward as a race or yield and retrograde. He declared that the movement was to be forward and upward and that it had intelligent and thoughtful leaders.

Other men who declared the conditions in the South of the United States to be serious to the Negroes living there were Butler R. Wilson, the Rev. B. W. Swain, Dr. John B. Hall, Lucius S. Hicks, Frank Gaston Hill, Dr. Alice W. McKaine, William H. Lewis and the Rev. C. B. Lawyer.

Mr. Wilson said that the success and the progress of the Negro was responsible, undoubtedly, for much of the hostility evinced toward him and was causing the immigration to the North.

**RESIGNATION OF EXEMPTOR**  
Patrick H. Jennings, business agent of the Boston Central Labor Union, last night issued a statement explaining why he resigned from the exemption board of District 9, of this city. "When I accepted the position on the board," he said, "as the representative of organized labor, I believed that it was legal, owing to the fact that I had been a resident of the district for the past 15 years, and voted there at the last elections. About three months ago I changed my address to Dorchester, and it was not until last Friday that I learned that the change made my membership on the board illegal. I was advised at the office of the Attorney-General to resign."

**SIXTY TRACTORS AT WORK**  
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—Sixty tractors are being set to work at once by the Ontario Department of Agriculture to prepare for a greatly increased crop in 1918. The plows will work continuously from now until the earth becomes too hard to work in the fall.

Finally John C. Knox, another Assistant District Attorney, agreed to sign the bond, and Miss Goldman left

## DRAFT BOARDS ARE INSTRUCTED

Warned by General Crowder of the Necessity of Doing Their Work Expediently and Without Personal Bias

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Local draft boards throughout the United States are reminded of the gravity of the task which they face, in a communication sent broadcast by Provost Marshal General Crowder.

"The selected man offers his life," says General Crowder. "It will strengthen you to remember that for every exemption or discharge that is made for individual convenience, or escape personal loss of money or property, or favor or affection, some other man whose time would not otherwise have come must incur the risk of losing his life."

The boards are told they are not courts to adjust differences between two persons in controversy. "You, acting for the Government," says the communication, "are to investigate each case in the interests of the nation, and never in the interests of an individual."

General Crowder closes with the declaration that the nation needs men quickly, and the boards will receive little praise and some blame. "Your only reward," he says, "must be the knowledge that at great personal sacrifice you are rendering your country an indispensable service in a matter of the utmost moment."

President Wilson on Saturday night issued an executive order, directing Government officials to exercise "the greatest care" in issuing exemption affidavits to employees in the civil executive departments, emphasizing the high national importance of carrying out "the spirit of the selective service act and of securing its fullest effectiveness by holding to military service all drafted men who are not absolutely indispensable to department work." He says discharges should be reduced to the minimum number consistent with the maintenance of vital national interests during the emergency of war.

"It is earnestly hoped, moreover," the order concludes, "that, acting in the same spirit as the Federal departmental officials, all citizens who may be called upon, as employers, under section 44 of the regulations, to make affidavits for securing the discharge of persons deemed to be indispensable to national industrial interests during the emergency, will exercise the same conscientious and scrupulous care, to the end that there will appear to be no favored or exempted class among the citizens called by law to the national defense."

General Crowder's communication, mailed to all boards, reads as follows: "You are entering upon a difficult task, the gravity of which is beyond anything that can be said in the way of discussion. You realize the significance of what you are to do, and you know that a responsibility, heavier perhaps than you have ever faced, is upon you.

"War demands individual sacrifice to the common cause. No people ever approached war with a calmer appreciation of that sacrifice or a firmer resolve to bear it and to present themselves to be classified for service in the place to which it shall best serve the common good to call them."

"This calm determination could not exist were it not for the confidence of the nation in its institutions. In this public confidence is found the very spirit of the selective service law. The most sacred rights of the country, home and family are intrusted for adjudication to local citizens and officials, nominated by State governors and appointed by the President. The most equitable rules that could be devised have been prescribed for guidance and the administration of these rules and the sacrifice that is offered by your neighbors is intrusted to your hands."

"From every one is demanded a sacrifice. But there is one thought to be kept always in your mind. The selected man offers his life. There is no greater giving than this, and that should guide you always. There may be a few who will urge upon you claims for exemption or discharge that, whatever may be your inclinations of sympathy or affection, you will know ought not to be granted. It will strengthen you to remember that for every exemption or discharge that is made for individual service, or to escape personal loss of money or property, or for favor or affection, some other man whose time would not otherwise have come must incur the risk of losing his life. There can be no room for hesitation in such a case."

"Another fundamental thought is this:

"You are not a court for the adjustment of differences between two persons in controversy. You are agents of the Government, engaged in selecting men for the Government, and there is no controversy. You, acting for the Government, are to investigate each case in the interests of the nation and never in the interests of an individual. There is not one exemption or discharge in the law or regulations that is put there for the benefit of any individual. All are there for the benefit of the nation, and to the end that the whole nation may be a team in which each man shall play the part for which he is best fitted."

"Therefore, no one has a vested right by himself, or by attorney, to urge, by argument or pleading, his individual case upon you. Ordinarily you should act on the affidavits. If you desire more information you may proceed to get it. If you doubt the affidavits you may interrogate other persons. If you desire more proof, you may get it. But no claimant has a right to submit other proof than that called

for by regulations or than that you may call for."

"There should be no rules like those of court procedure, no technical rules of evidence. You should proceed to investigate cases about which you are not satisfied exactly as you, as an individual, would proceed to inform yourself of any fact about which you are in doubt."

"Last of all, it is important to say a word about your own sacrifice. The place to which you have been called is one which no man would seek save in the performance of one of the highest of patriotic duties."

"There is not, in any real sense, any remuneration. Because thousands of citizens urged that members of local boards should not be placed in a position of performing their grave duties for pay, the regulations provide that, ordinarily, the service shall be uncompensated. Because it was not desired that any man be prevented from rendering the service by the necessity for earning his daily bread, a small remuneration was provided.

"The nation needs men, and needs them quickly. The hours will then be long and the work absorbing. The duty is always to take and never to give, and human nature is such there will be little praise and some blame. The sacrifice of many of those whose cases are to be decided is no greater than that of the men who are to decide them; and your only reward must be the knowledge that at great personal sacrifice you are rendering your country an indispensable service in a matter of the utmost moment."

The boards are told they are not courts to adjust differences between two persons in controversy. "You, acting for the Government," says the communication, "are to investigate each case in the interests of the nation, and never in the interests of an individual."

General Crowder closes with the declaration that the nation needs men quickly, and the boards will receive little praise and some blame. "Your only reward," he says, "must be the knowledge that at great personal sacrifice you are rendering your country an indispensable service in a matter of the utmost moment."

President Wilson on Saturday night issued an executive order, directing Government officials to exercise "the greatest care" in issuing exemption affidavits to employees in the civil executive departments, emphasizing the high national importance of carrying out "the spirit of the selective service act and of securing its fullest effectiveness by holding to military service all drafted men who are not absolutely indispensable to department work."

He says discharges should be reduced to the minimum number consistent with the maintenance of vital national interests during the emergency of war.

Mr. Sanger will study all the usual advertising methods in South America, paying particular attention to newspapers and other publications, direct-by-mail advertising, poster, street car, and electric-sign advertising, and motion-picture sampling, novelty, and other advertising. When the investigation is completed his conclusions and recommendations will appear in the form of a bulletin, and this bulletin, as well as his personal services in an advisory capacity when he returns to this country, will be available to any American manufacturer who wishes to promote trade in South and Central America by advertising.

Before leaving this country the special agent will devote two months to visiting manufacturers, exporters, advertising agents, and others who desire to learn something about advertising in South America and who have proposals to make as to the scope of the investigation.

General Crowder's communication, mailed to all boards, reads as follows:

"You are entering upon a difficult task, the gravity of which is beyond anything that can be said in the way of discussion. You realize the significance of what you are to do, and you know that a responsibility, heavier perhaps than you have ever faced, is upon you.

"War demands individual sacrifice to the common cause. No people ever approached war with a calmer appreciation of that sacrifice or a firmer resolve to bear it and to present themselves to be classified for service in the place to which it shall best serve the common good to call them."

"This calm determination could not exist were it not for the confidence of the nation in its institutions. In this public confidence is found the very spirit of the selective service law. The most sacred rights of the country, home and family are intrusted for adjudication to local citizens and officials, nominated by State governors and appointed by the President. The most equitable rules that could be devised have been prescribed for guidance and the administration of these rules and the sacrifice that is offered by your neighbors is intrusted to your hands."

"From every one is demanded a sacrifice. But there is one thought to be kept always in your mind. The selected man offers his life. There is no greater giving than this, and that should guide you always. There may be a few who will urge upon you claims for exemption or discharge that, whatever may be your inclinations of sympathy or affection, you will know ought not to be granted. It will strengthen you to remember that for every exemption or discharge that is made for individual service, or to escape personal loss of money or property, or for favor or affection, some other man whose time would not otherwise have come must incur the risk of losing his life. There can be no room for hesitation in such a case."

"Another fundamental thought is this:

"You are not a court for the adjustment of differences between two persons in controversy. You are agents of the Government, engaged in selecting men for the Government, and there is no controversy. You, acting for the Government, are to investigate each case in the interests of the nation and never in the interests of an individual. There is not one exemption or discharge in the law or regulations that is put there for the benefit of any individual. All are there for the benefit of the nation, and to the end that the whole nation may be a team in which each man shall play the part for which he is best fitted."

"Therefore, no one has a vested right by himself, or by attorney, to urge, by argument or pleading, his individual case upon you. Ordinarily you should act on the affidavits. If you desire more information you may proceed to get it. If you doubt the affidavits you may interrogate other persons. If you desire more proof, you may get it. But no claimant has a right to submit other proof than that called

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# CONCERN IS FELT OVER DELAY OF THE FOOD MEASURE

## PRESIDENT URGES AGREEMENT ON FOOD MEASURE

(Continued from page one)

on the proposed board of three food administrators, and to agree upon a one man food administration, provided that the President's appointee be confirmed by the Senate.

In case the compromise plan for a Food Administration is agreed to, it will mean that Herbert C. Hoover, whom the President wishes to have charge of the food control during the war, will have to run the gauntlet of the Senate before he can legally take up his war task. While Mr. Hoover has many supporters in the Upper House, including numerous Republicans, there are a number of senators who would be expected to do all possible to have some one other than Mr. Hoover placed in charge of food control.

The Senate and House conference committee again sat down to its task at 2 p. m. today, following the morning White House conference.

Neither Mr. Lever nor Senator Chamberlain had advance appointments at the White House. The latter, before receiving the summons from the President, stated that he had no intention of going to the executive mansion regarding the food bill, unless invited by the President.

Senator Chamberlain, while standing ready to do whatever is possible for the President, stated that he feels his duty as a senator makes it imperative for him to use his own individuality, and not to try to force upon his colleagues any proposition which he knows they will not accept.

The prompt acquisition of necessities is more important by far than the saving of a few dollars. If great profits are made by business, half of them will come back to the Government through the operation of the revenue law now being framed.

"I often wonder how the Civil War was brought to a successful termination without haggling over prices and the creation of dictatorships. The 20,000,000 people in the North had practically no navy at the outset of the Civil War, but in a year the rivers, lakes and coastal waters were covered by powerful flotillas of all kinds of vessels. Under the measures being employed by the Navy Department today, this would be impossible."

Agreement upon all the main points in dispute, save two, has been reached by the conferees.

This agreement includes the term of the prohibition legislation, the Senate amendment being accepted in substance, though it was strengthened so as to provide for commandeering distilled liquors in stock, as well as those held in bond.

The prohibition provision approved provides that 30 days after the bill becomes a law, no person shall use any foods, fruits, food materials, or feeds in the production of any distilled spirits for beverage purposes, with a separate stipulation that the prohibition shall not apply to the fortification of sweet wines. Importation of distilled spirits is prohibited in a new section.

The House conferees receded on their position to the liquor commandeering amendment, which was adopted substantially as written by the Senate, except to include whiskey in stock as well as in bond. This authorizes and directs the President to commandeer any or all such distilled spirits for redistillation where it may be necessary for munitions and other military or hospital supplies. The spirits commanded would be paid for by the Government. It was understood at the Capitol that the President has no present purpose of resorting to the commandeering authority. Discretion is given to the President to stop either the manufacture or importation of beer and wines.

There was little opposition to the Senate's \$2 wheat guaranty amendment, but it was changed so as to make it apply to next year's crops instead of this year's. The section authorizes the President, when he finds that an emergency exists requiring stimulation of wheat production and that it is essential for wheat producers to have the benefits of a guaranty, to require the Food Administration to determine and fix a reasonable guaranteed price to assure the producer a reasonable profit, not less than \$2 a bushel at the principal interior markets. It also provides for additional customs duties on wheat when necessary, to bring the price of the imported article up to the guaranty.

The \$10,000,000 appropriation for nitrate stocks in a Senate amendment, as agreed to, authorizes the President to procure necessary stocks of nitrate of soda for increasing agricultural production during 1918, and to dispose of them at cost.

The conference had already agreed to Senate amendments aimed to stop Government advisory agents from having pecuniary interest in war contracts, and to authorize the President, if it should become necessary for national defense, to fix coal and coke prices.

## Indignation in Capital

### Murmurings Are Heard About Holding Up of Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Haggling over prices at which contractors for Government war purchases are to be signed, resulting in weeks and weeks of delay in pushing the important war preparations forward, is bringing to the surface many disgruntling expressions at the capital. Many have been loath up to now to place them-

selves publicly on record as greatly concerned over what, to them, has been obviously unnecessary consumption of valuable time in launching the war activities on all lines. But they are beginning to give vent to their indignation, and to insist that, from now on, the administrative machinery, especially, be speeded up, so that the United States can give an early account of herself as a big factor in the struggle for liberty.

Representatives of The Christian Science Monitor in Washington have heard many expressions in this connection within the past week or so, indicating that there are some people in the capital who realize quite unmistakably the supreme need of the moment, namely, that all branches of the legislative and administrative machinery of the Government be prodded into unprecedented activity and expeditiousness.

Senator Boles Penrose of Pennsylvania has been devoting some time lately to a study of the delay caused by failure of administrative officials to settle the price question with the business men who are to turn out the war material for the Government. On the basis of his investigation, Senator Penrose made the following pertinent observation to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on Sunday afternoon:

"Much criticism is made in regard to delays in making purchases for the Government. There is no concentration of authority, and indecision and inefficiency exists to a degree that is growing intolerable.

"The Allies' expenditures are running over \$100,000,000 a day, and on an average they are losing in battle, 10,000 men daily. Meanwhile officials of the United States War and Navy departments are haggling about prices, with the hope of saving a few thousands or millions of dollars, which is most insignificant when compared with the enormous expenditures that must be made daily, not to mention the dreadful results to follow for the troops in the field, if they do not get the equipment and artillery necessary to render them effective.

"As an illustration of what I allude to, let me cite the case of the steel men who came to Washington a few days ago, and failed to arrive at a satisfactory understanding with the Navy Department concerning the prices the Government should pay for their products. Bear in mind that the war would be over before the Federal Trade Commission could reach any sound conclusions, based on a thorough examination of the cost of production of steel products.

"Some letters were addressed to the steel manufacturers, telling them to go ahead on the Government work. These letters, in a way, bind the Government as firmly as contracts, but they are not what the business men have a right to expect. The question of prices was left entirely to future determination. No prices were agreed upon.

"It is very evident that the business men of the country are not going on indefinitely turning out valuable material for the war needs of the Government, and not know what compensation they are to receive. Sooner or later even the biggest industrial concerns would be embarrassed, while the smaller firms would suffer through a loss of credit, or would experience bankruptcy.

"Many important munitions orders have been held up for two months in the Navy Department. These munitions are extremely essential to the war, and when it is considered that the Allies are spending \$1,000,000,000 each 10 days, or a total of \$6,000,000,000 in the two months that these munitions have been held up by our Navy Department officials, not to disregard the accompanying loss of life, these amazing delays are incredible, and ought to be stopped at once, with a strong hand.

"Another preposterous incident is the case of the coal operators, who came to Washington from 31 states of the Union to confer with Secretary Lane about prices to be charged for bituminous coal. A price was agreed upon, and Mr. Lane went far beyond ordinary bounds in praising the coal men for their patriotic stand on behalf of the Government.

"In obtaining an agreement for a tentative maximum price for coal that would be fair and reasonable as applied to the several coal districts, Secretary Lane addressed a letter to Chairman Peabody of the National Defense Council Advisory Committee's subcommittee on coal, in which the Secretary expressed, in so many words, his appreciation of the "patriotic manner" in which the coal operators have acted, yielding their personal usages to the general good. Indeed, there are not many occasions upon which business interests have been so commended as they were in this letter from Secretary Lane. But look at the final result of the coal affair.

"Secretary of War Baker repudiates the Lane agreement with the operators. Secretary Daniels of the Navy backs up Mr. Baker. This discloses a glaring breach where there ought to have been perfectly harmonious action. What encouragement is there offered to producers to accept work for the Government if one department throttles at will an agreement entered into by another department of the Government?

"The extent of Mr. Daniels' knowledge of the coal situation is illustrated by his assertion that the schedule of prices agreed to by Mr. Lane was too high, as the Government had procured coal last year for \$1.35 per ton for the Navy. The Secretary did not state the conditions under which this coal was produced. It came from West Virginia mines, and was sold to the Government at a low figure, as an advertising proposition. It was produced by nonunion workers, who were living way below the ordinary standard of living in the United States. "The Government will not meet the requirements of the war situation un-

less it trusts to the patriotism of the business men and goes into the open market to buy its supplies, taking care, however, to suppress speculators and those who would try to hold up the Government with high prices.

### South Voices Protest

Confederate Veterans, in Reunion, Want Congress to Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Confederate veterans of the Thirtieth Georgia Regiment, in a reunion at Forest Park on Friday, passed resolutions condemning delay and misrepresentation by congressmen at Washington. The action is an incident in a series of outbreaks throughout the South against legislative procrastination.

Newspaper editorials in recent weeks have indicated that a wave of indignation is sweeping over this and other southern states because of the alleged indefensible conduct of southern senators who have taken part in the delay of obviously necessary legislation. Absence of comment upholding these members has been particularly significant.

### NAVIGATION SCHOOL EXEMPTION ASKED

Exemption from military service for students in the free United States Government Schools in navigation and marine engineering, is asked of the War Department by the United States Shipping Board, through Henry Howard, director of recruiting for these schools, at the custom house here. A ruling is expected soon, and meanwhile, according to Mr. Howard, those in the schools should claim exemption before local exemption boards with the understanding that any of them who do not pass examinations for licenses as qualified officers or engineers, shall have their names reinstated to the draft list.

James Wickman of 1955 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland, Cal., a former United States Navy man, who said he had six years' experience on ocean merchant ships as deck officer, and considerable river and harbor experience, called at the local office today and qualified for admission to the free school at Technology. He is to join the school tomorrow, and will have come the longest distance of any of the students at the school, it is said. Mr. Wickman said he understood that the navigation school in California was not to be opened for several weeks, so he came here to study.

### HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL AFFAIRS

Discussion of various methods of teaching oral English in preparatory schools will be held at the Harvard Summer School today. Dr. John M. Brewer of Harvard and Charles S. Thomas of Newton will lead this discussion at the meeting of teachers of English enrolled in the school.

Dr. Frank W. Ballou, director of investigations for the Boston School Committee, will deliver an illustrated lecture on "Improving Instruction Through Educational Measurement." A series of lyric poems will be recited before the members of the school on Aug. 3, by Charles H. Woolbert, formerly of the University of Illinois. The following Tuesday, Prof. Irvin L. Winter will read selections from Shakespeare and Dickens.

Charles T. Copeland will continue his readings at the school on O. Henry and Stephen Leacock tomorrow forenoon. Denis A. McCarthy of Boston will give a lecture with readings in Seaver 11 Wednesday evening, the subject of which will be "The Confessions of a Maker of Verse." The Rev. Edward C. Moore, chairman of the Harvard board of preachers, delivered the sermon at the special military service yesterday morning for students of the naval reserve radio school.

### COURT PLASTER WARNING GIVEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Department of Justice announces that court plaster, which is reported to have been distributed by German sympathizers, has been found, on chemical analysis, to contain tetanus germs. A statement, issued by Attorney-General Gregory, warns the public "against purchasing this remedy, except from approved sources, the warning being particularly directed against purchases in small packages from street peddlars and vendors."

### COUNTRY WEEK HOME OPEN

Tomorrow morning the first group of vacationists will start for the new Country Week Home, at Beverly, given by A. C. Ratscheky, president of the Federated Jewish Charities of Boston, and his wife, to children and working girls of Greater Boston. The institution was dedicated yesterday. Many prominent Jewish residents of Boston participated in the exercises. Mr. Ratscheky made a brief address in which he turned over the institution to Joseph M. Herman, vice-president of the federated charities. Other speakers included Morris D. Waldman, executive director of the Jewish charities of Boston and Mrs. Abraham Koskland, president of the new institution. The officers of the home, all of whom are prominently connected with Jewish charities, are: Mrs. Abraham Koskland, chairman; Mrs. Ferdinand Strauss, vice-chairman; Mrs. A. C. Ratscheky, treasurer, and Mrs. Louis Baer, secretary.

First—Incomes of individuals and corporations, which, in the War Reve-

### SENATORS HALT McDADOO'S PLAN

Finance Committee Favors Delay in Increasing War Budget by Five Billions Now—Matter to Go to the House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Believing

Secretary McAdoo's new estimates of \$5,000,000,000 not immediately necessary for financing the war, the members of the Senate Finance Committee have practically agreed not to raise this additional sum in the pending revenue bill.

It is the viewpoint of the committee that the new revenues can be provided for adequately when Congress meets next December in regular session. A formal vote on the proposition, however, probably will be taken at today's meeting of the committee.

As a result of this agreement, the revenue bill's passage will be no longer delayed. It likely will reach the Senate late this week for consideration.

Every effort will then be made to expedite its passage, those in charge of the revenue legislation being anxious to have it become law in order that thousands of dollars in taxes that are now escaping the Government through delay may be secured before the loss embarrasses the fiscal operations of the war.

In his estimate to the Finance Committee, Secretary McAdoo put down the expense to be involved in running the war up to June 30, 1918, as \$10,755,807,000. The appropriations asked by the various governmental departments aggregated \$11,651,193,993, or \$895,386,993 in excess of the estimates.

The Secretary of the Treasury urged, in submitting the estimates to the Finance Committee, that the whole \$11,651,193,993 be taken into consideration as the likely expenditure, so as to allow for any emergency. He did not mention contemplated loans of approximately \$5,000,000,000 that are expected to be made to the Allies in the near future.

Secretary McAdoo's computation,

the Finance Committee, to make up

for the \$10,755,807,000 actually needed for this year, was asked to provide \$5,000,000,000 of additional money.

The Liberty bond issue of \$2,000,000,000, the war revenues bill appropriation of \$1,670,000,000, and the \$133,500,000 of ordinary taxes exclusive of the war revenue measure would make up the balance.

Mr. McAdoo was supremely confident, after he submitted his figures to the Finance Committee, that the senators would be convinced of the urgency of providing for the extra \$5,000,000,000. He expressed the hope that a way might be found to raise the extra money through the War Revenue Bill, part of it in the form of direct tax and the rest as a bond issue.

But the Finance Committee, after going into an exhaustive analysis of the estimates submitted, as compared with revenue provided through the bond issue and tax levies, upset the Secretary's confident calculation by deciding that he would have to go to the House for the \$5,000,000,000. As Senator Simmons, chairman of the committee, put it, "the Finance Committee could not see why we should be called upon to appropriate \$5,000,000,000 not needed for immediate purposes beyond the estimates already in hand and for which appropriations had already been made or agreed upon.

The estimates upon which the appropriations had been based were submitted to the House, which initiates revenue measures. The House passed upon them and based their appropriations upon them.

"The Finance Committee feels," continued Senator Simmons, "that the Senate ought to confine itself to these appropriations and that anything beyond them must go to the House. Therefore, the House will have to decide whether to provide for the \$5,000,000,000 asked by Mr. McAdoo.

"It is not that the Finance Committee disapproves giving the \$5,000,000,000, but that it is in the jurisdiction of the House to dispose of it."

The further fact that the Government does not need anything beyond the \$5,276,500,000 provided for in the Liberty bond sale, the usual tax revenue and the additional war revenue, to run the war for the next four months was impressed by Mr. Simmons as justifying the committee's attitude.

"The Government cannot possibly use more than the \$5,276,500,000 already provided for by Dec. 1," said the Senator. "We have gone carefully into the requirements of the Government in prosecuting the war during the next four months, and have calculated that the amount on hand is ample."

The committee agreed to increase the \$1,670,000,000 War Revenue Bill by \$273,000,000, so as to yield an aggregate tax of \$1,943,000,000.

In passing the War Revenue Bill from \$1,670,000,000 to \$1,943,000,000 the Finance Committee goes back to the original draft of the measure when it was first in the House. This amount was asked by Secretary McAdoo at the time, and estimates were submitted to the House to back it up.

As passed by the House, the War Revenue Bill carried an appropriation of \$1,810,000,000, having been shaved down in the process of passage.

To make up the \$273,000,000 to be added to the War Revenue Bill, the Senate Finance Committee discussed three possible items upon which to apply the increase.

First—Incomes of individuals and

corporations, which, in the War Reve-

nue Bill, as drafted, is a graduated tax upon incomes above \$5000, besides a normal tax of 4 per cent.

Second—Excess war profits tax on corporations and individuals.

Third—A tax on consumers.

The majority of the committee favors putting the brunt of the increases upon individual and corporation tax, and it is expected that the entire \$273,000,000 can be obtained through this means. The committee, however, was explained, does not want to impose too heavy a tax upon any particular source of revenue, and it is possible that part of the extra appropriations will be applied to taxes on articles of consumption.

### PUBLIC MARKET PLAN POPULAR

Westfield to Open a Municipal Center for Sale of Produce—Pittsfield Women Have Wheatless and Meatless Days

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Western Massachusetts is taking speedy steps to help in the food conservation movement with several cities operating public markets, others to open new ones this week and meatless and wheatless days established in some towns, according to reports received here today. About 6000 housewives in Pittsfield have pledged themselves to serve at least one wheatless meal a day and have one meatless meal a week after a canvass by the Pittsfield committee on food conservation.

Across the Connecticut River in Westfield, a public market is scheduled to open this week. The location on Academy Street has been accepted, as it is a central point for the farmers and housekeepers. Already several producers have notified the committee in charge that they are willing to drive to the market place and sell their vegetables direct to the consumer. Conferences between Mayor Stacey and Giles Blague of Springfield are scheduled for today at which the final arrangements for the public markets will be made. It is

## FEDERAL FOOD CONTROL URGED

New York Food Distributors Association Is Opposed to State Supervision—Hold That Specification Affects but Small Part

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Federal, rather than State, food control is favored by the New York Food Distributors Association. It does not seem wise, says the association, in the interest of consumer, distributor, carrier or producer, to have legislation of food control enacted by this State at the special legislative session beginning July 31, "unless it be a sweeping provision that the provision of the Federal Food Control Law should apply in New York State, and all the powers in regard to intrastate regulation shall be vested in the Federal Food Administrator."

The distributors hold that "no supervision on earth could possibly regulate the enormous volume of the food distribution business to prevent speculation and bad practices. They assert that only a very small per cent of food products are affected by such practices," while the general run of distributors are performing a most needed, economic service for producer and consumer, and at a small profit.

Supervision of transportation, distribution of food in this State by a State commission could not accomplish anything definite, distributors say, for two reasons: Railroads bringing most of New York State products to the city are running interstate. Orders for cars are to be passed on by the car council of the Committee of National Defense and the Interstate Commerce Commission. Orders for Government goods will have right of way.

The distributors in general say they are handling products from nearly every State in the Union, and from many foreign countries. New York State products being only 10 to 20 per cent of the total amount handled. For the State to try to supervise this small per cent of distribution, they say, would have a tendency to bother distributors to such an extent, due to trying to keep State business and interstate separate, that they would be compelled to drop dealing in State produce, resulting in a handicap to the State producer; to try to have two supervisors of distribution, the distributor would be so hampered that he could not give the efficient service so necessary to the consumer.

The distributors point out that New York State farmers who are most concerned voted at the Syracuse meeting of the New York Food Supply Commission early in July that no minimum prices were wanted, and the distributors coincide with this view.

"Judah Welliver," say the distributors, "reports that in England they consider that the best method of stimulating increased production is to allow high prices to the farmers, and that the resultant high prices to the consumers is about the only means of their changing diet and preventing waste."

"England only puts a minimum price on wheat. England can do this successfully because she is an importing wheat nation, and therefore can limit the amounts of imports to maintain the established minimum price. United States is an exporting wheat nation, hence could maintain no such check. It is currently reported that the fixing of maximum and minimum prices in Germany has been a failure, due to the complexity of the situation."

The distributors assume there will be a Federal Food Administrator for New York State and one for New York City, and will heartily cooperate with them. Their committee cannot conceive of any occasion arising within the State whereby individuals or parties other than farmers could hoard food products, and that such case could be dealt with by the Food Administrator under the powers given in the Lever Bill.

"Any further attempt by State authorities to regulate," they say, "would tend to complicate the situation in such manner that the conflict might permit of hoarding, which it is desirous to avoid."

NO CABLEGRAM REGULATIONS

The Western Union Telegraph Company announces the following changes in the United States censorship regulations:

Serial numbering of cablegrams will be permitted under the following conditions: Cablegrams may be numbered from 1 to 999 inclusive, in plain figures or authorized code translating into plain figures, but the serial number must begin with No. 1 on the first day of each month. At option of the sender two additional figures may be added to serial number, indicating the day of the month, and these figures may be in plain figures or in authorized code translating into figures, but on the first nine days of the month the numeral shall be preceded by a zero. The serial number when used shall be the last word in the message preceding the signature. Nothing herein requires any cablegrams to have a serial number.

Test word. (a) In order to safeguard the interests of responsible individuals and organizations transmitting money by cable, the use of test words will be permitted, and to relieve them of the necessity for furnishing copies of their systems of test words, affidavit will be accepted to cover the use of such test words.

(b) Organizations and individuals desiring to use test words to authenticate their messages and to act as a check on the amount of money transmitted, must furnish to the chief cable censor, Navy Department, Washington, an affidavit sworn to before a properly

constituted authority to cover the following:

"The test word will be the first word in the body of the message. Such test words will have no other meaning or use than that of authenticating the amount of money transmitted or that of preventing fraud by unauthorized payments of money."

(c) A test word is permitted in any cablegram addressed to or sent by a bank, firm or other organization which has qualified by complying with the regulations already issued. Regulations as to qualifying will be furnished on application to cable censors or to telegraph or cable companies.

(d) Foreign firms are privileged to qualify if they so desire, but may use test words when addressing qualified banks, firms or other organizations.

(e) Qualification of American firm, bank or other organization will include its foreign branches.

Vessel's name required. If the message refers to a shipment or to a voyage, the name of the vessel concerned must appear on the message, but will not be considered a part of the cablegram.

## HIGH FOOD RATES IN DUAL EMPIRE

Authentic Advices From Hungarian Capital Tell of Desperate Conditions—Supply Is Short Also in Austria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Authentic reports from Budapest, Hungary, heretofore regarded as the seat of the most favored sections of the Austrian Empire, so far as food is concerned, confirm in detail what has already been published in these columns concerning the desperate conditions of the Austrians.

The majority of the people in the provinces are subsisting on vegetables, and the supply of these is extremely limited and expensive. As for meat, only the wealthy can pay the price for it. The country has been drained to supply the needs of the Army, and in the large centers of population trouble might be feared.

Government officials are not exulting over the food shortage either in Austria or the other countries of the Central Alliance. They deplore the fact that the people of these countries must undergo this ordeal to bring them to their senses. The condition, however, is taken as a most promising one, as pointing to the increase of pressure that ultimately will bring peace.

The information received stated that the vendors were demanding exorbitant prices for dry wood and withered leaves, on the ground that they were vegetables. Green peas were selling at \$1.45 a kilogram (2½ pounds); milk was absolutely not to be had.

There was no butter or cheese. Cherries were 86 cents per pound. The principal stock seemed to consist of dried peas and dried plums. Young chickens were selling at \$2.50. In the egg market were found only empty boxes. Potatoes were not to be had.

Conditions, as stated by the informant, were for June 15. Shortly

following that date the authorities sought arbitrarily to fix the price of vegetables at about half what the vendors were asking. This resulted in a strike, so that in the great market places no foodstuffs were to be had. Inquiry developed the fact that the vendors were selling their foods to Vienna buyers, and the restriction had to be withdrawn.

Cabled press advices from Austria received during the past few days indicate that the conditions are growing worse daily. The reports state that lunch cannot be purchased in any restaurant for less than \$5. Three pounds of meat for \$5; olive oil, \$10 per quart; butter, \$5 per pound, and chickens at \$10 each, are some of the prices quoted.

## NO COMPULSION URGED IN QUEBEC

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—The agitation in Quebec against the Government's compulsory military service bill continues. In the course of an address in the Maisonneuve Market Hall on Saturday, Medrich Martin, the Mayor of Montreal and a follower of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the House of Commons, said: "We have a man as Prime Minister who has no word of honor, but there is another man in Canada who can save the situation, and that man is the Governor-General, who must sanction the conscription bill before it becomes law. I am ready to go before him and plead with him that he do not sign the bill until there is an election." Another anticonscriptionist member, Mr. D. A. LaFortune, M. P., said: "If we have a general election before the execution of this conscription law the battle is gained, for Laurier will never consent to conscription."

A member of the Provincial Government of Quebec has also come out against conscription, this being Hon. Walter Mitchell, provincial treasurer in the Gouin Government who, at a meeting held at Drummondville, charged the Borden Government with playing race against race, province against province and religion against religion. "I am opposed to conscription, honestly and conscientiously," said he, "and I do not consider myself disloyal now do I think any man or any newspaper has a right to say that I am disloyal. I am opposed to conscription because I believe it was introduced for the purpose of winning elections and not winning the war."

Mr. Mitchell eulogized Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the man who had for 15 years devoted himself to the union of the peoples of Canada.

## COAL POOLING BENEFIT SHOWN

Grading of All Bituminous Received at Tidewater and Lake Ports Hastens Shipments to Consumers

Pooling of shipments of bituminous coal at tidewater and lake shipping points will help greatly all consumers of such coal whose supply travels wholly or in part by means of water transportation, according to men familiar with the coal industry. A statement just issued by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company says the agreement reached for pooling such shipments at the ports of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Hampton Roads is expected to effect such saving in the use of coal cars as to enable the railroad to handle to these ports 6,640,000 tons more this year than last year, when the total handled was 31,000,000 tons.

Under the pooling plan, the bituminous coal is graded, and there will be only 41 kinds, instead of 1156 kinds, at Atlantic ports. When coal of a certain grade is wanted by a steamer, the supply is to be drawn from any cars, containing that grade, sent by any shipper. The use of 133,000 freight cars, it is said, will be saved by this arrangement. The pooling plan is expected also to reduce the cost of water carriage, since by means of coal barges can be kept continually employed without waiting for particular shipments at the receiving points.

An indication of the progress that has been made by the railroads in handling coal shipments appears in figures published by the so-called Railroads' War Board. Last May 82 principal coal-carrying roads handled 142,157 more carloads of bituminous coal than in May, 1917—approximately 17,000,000 tons more. This is an increase of 23.8 per cent. Efforts to save the time of coal cars, by quick and prompt loading, resulted in an increase of the daily average of cars loaded with bituminous coal, each working day last May, of 23.8 per cent over the record for May, 1916.

It is now compulsory upon all railroads to send gondola and hopper cars, when made empty, to or in the direction of the home road. If necessary to getting the cars back to the mines promptly, they must be short-routed without charge. Each road was also ordered by the War Board to give preference over all other traffic in the daily distribution and movement of gondola and hopper cars. The subcommittee on car service of the War Board keeps a record of each road to see that coal cars are moved with efficiency and dispatch. In an effort to save fuel, man power and motive power, the War Board has accomplished the elimination of passenger trains aggregating 16,267,028 miles of track service a year.

The Railroads' War Board was established to operate the railroads as a single unit in the war crisis. It is composed of Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern Railway, chairman; Howard Elliott, representing the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad as appointed; Hale Holden, president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; Julius Krutschnitt, chairman of the executive committee of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Pooling of shipments of bituminous coal at ports on the Great Lakes has resulted in an arrangement between lake coal carriers and ore carriers so that when coal arrives at lower lake ports there will be the least delay possible in putting it into boats, thus releasing cars and sending boats forward promptly. Under the pooling plan the lake boats load with whatever coal is at hand, and the cars are released immediately. Shippers of coal are urged to load their cars to 10 per cent in excess of the marked capacity, in an effort to make every car do as much work as possible.

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## CONFEREES FIX BALKAN POLICY

Entente Allies in Full Accord  
—Latin Alliance Is Proposed—All Possible Aid to Be Given to Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Italian Embassy received a cablegram from Rome on Saturday, indicating that the Balkan situation was discussed at the Paris conference and that all differences, both political and military, that have existed, were settled. It is said that a complete understanding was reached, representatives being present from Serbia, Rumania and Greece. The dispatch reads:

"A part of the conference of Paris which has not been sufficiently emphasized is that the ministers and generals of the allied countries discussed the necessity of assisting, in every possible way, Premier Kerensky and General Brusiloff, who are fighting anarchy and disorganization in Russia.

"The wish expressed by the Russian Provisional Government to hold a new conference for the revision of the war aims of the Allies does not in any way disturb the Allies, who are all fighting not for imperialistic motive, but for the freedom of the world. Russia must be helped to overcome her present dangers with all the means that her allies can put at her disposal."

The dispatch said that there was enthusiastic manifestations of Franco-Italian cordiality at the conference, the French press emphasizing the importance of the proposed Latin alliance. It continued:

"In official Italian circles and in the Italian press the reception accorded to the Italian members of the conference was hailed as a sure step toward a proposed alliance between the two peoples. A complete understanding already exists between the governments. The French press has advanced again the idea of taking advantage of these renewed evidences of the profound friendship between France and Italy to propose that plans be laid to establish permanently the Latin alliance, which should cooperate with the Anglo-Saxon and Slavic block of nations to prevent any possible aggression and war in the future."

"The two countries, says the French press, are now strongly united for a common cause; their union must be made permanent because it represents the natural conclusion of a brotherhood of arms, of aims, and of ideals. All reciprocal national and colonial interests have been carefully examined and appreciated. It is quite natural that France and Italy should come together. With them the first nucleus of the Latin alliance is formed. Rumania is likely to be drawn into the combination, and so is Spain, provided the ideas of Count Romanones prevail and Spain follows the course dictated by racial tendencies and national interests."

A separate meeting was held after the conclusion of the Allies' formal conference by the Italo-Franco-English delegates at Paris. The exact terms of the discussions and conclusions are being kept secret, but it was declared authoritatively that these nations have not even considered the abandonment of Saloniki, but will maintain the international army there and the Italian army in Albania.

"All the Allies are trying to do," it was said, "is to harmonize and coordinate their actions and efforts in that sector of the war, in Macedonia and in Albania."

It is understood that a new military policy was outlined, but its terms have not been divulged. Whether the Allies contemplate new offensives against either Bulgaria or Turkey in Europe could not be learned, but it was asserted that a perfect understanding and a common program have been arrived at by Italy, France, and Great Britain.

## GERMAN PERFIDY SHOWN WORLD

(Continued from page one)

to have been uttered by the German Chancellor to complete the picture of the character of his Government when he announced that the only reason why the intensified submarine campaign was delayed until February last was that sufficient submarines could not be built before that time to make the attacks on commerce efficient.

"Do you realize, that this means, if it means anything, that the promises to refrain from brutal submarine warfare which Germany had made to the United States were never intended to be kept, and that when the time came to act, the German promises were unhesitatingly torn to pieces like other scraps of paper?"

"It is this disclosure of the character of the Imperial German Government which is the underlying cause of our entry into the war. We had doubted, or at least many Americans had doubted, the evil purposes of the rulers of Germany. Doubt remained longer. In the light of events we could read the past and see that for a quarter of a century the absorbing ambition of the military oligarchy which was the master of the German Empire was for world dominion.

"Every agency in the fields of commerce, industry, science, and diplomacy had been directed by the German Government to this supreme end. Philosophers and preachers taught that the destiny of Germany was to rule the world, thus preparing the mind of the German people for the time when the mighty engine which the German Government had constructed should crush all opposition

and the German Emperor should rule supreme.

"For nearly three years we have watched the conduct of the Imperial Government and we have learned more and more of the character of that Government and of its aims. We came very slowly, came very slowly, came very slowly to a realizing sense that not only was the freedom of the European nations at stake, but that liberty throughout the world was threatened by the powerful autocracy which was seeking to gratify its vast ambition.

"Not impulsively, but with deliberation, the American people reached the only decision which was possible from the standpoint of their national safety. Congress declared that a state of war existed between the United States and the Imperial Government of Germany, and this country united with the other liberal nations of the earth to crush the power which sought to erect on the ruins of democracy a world empire greater than that of Greece or Rome or the Caliphs.

"The President has said, with wonderful ability which he has to express aptly a great thought in a single phrase, that 'the world must be made safe for democracy.' In that thought there is more than the establishment of liberty and self-government for all nations; there is in it the hope of enduring peace.

"I do not know in the annals of history an instance where a people, with truly democratic institutions, have permitted their Government to wage a war of aggression, a war of conquest. Faithful to their treaties, sympathetic with others seeking self-development, real democracies, whether monarchical or republican in their forms of government, desire peace with their neighbors and with all mankind.

"Were every people on earth able to express their will there would be no wars of aggression, and, if there were no wars of aggression, then there would be no wars, and lasting peace would come to this earth. The only way that a people can express their will is through democratic institutions. Therefore, when the world is made safe for democracy, when that great principle prevails, universal peace will be an accomplished fact.

"No nation or people will benefit more than the United States when the time comes. But it has not yet come. A great people, ruled in thought and word as well as in deed by the most sinister Government of modern times, is straining every nerve to suppress democracy by the aristocracy which they have been taught to worship.

"When will the German people awaken to the truth? When will they arise in their might and cast off the yoke and become their own masters? I fear that it will not be until the physical might of the united democracies of the world have destroyed forever the evil ambitions of the military rulers of Germany and liberty triumphs over its arch enemy.

"And yet, in spite of these truths which have been brought to light in these last three years, I wonder how many Americans feel that our democracy is in peril, that our liberty needs protection, that the United States is in real danger from the malignant forces which are seeking to impose their will upon the world, as they have upon Germany and her deceived allies.

"Let us understand once for all that this is no war to establish an abstract principle of right. It is a war in which the future of the United States is at stake. If any among you have the idea that we are fighting others' battles and not our own, the sooner he gets away from that idea the better it will be for him, the better it will be for all of us.

"Imagine Germany victor in Europe because the United States remained neutral. When, then, think you, would be the next victim of those who are seeking to be masters of the whole earth? Would not this country with its enormous wealth arouse the cupidity of an impoverished, though triumphant Germany? Would not this democracy be the only obstacle between the autocratic rulers of Germany and their supreme ambition?

"Do you think that they would withhold their hand from so rich a prize? "Let me then ask you, would it be easier or wiser for this country single-handed to resist a German Empire, flushed with victory and with great armadas and navies at its command, than to unite with the brave enemies of that Empire in ending now and for all time this menace to our future?

"Primarily, then, every man who crosses the ocean to fight on foreign soil against the armies of the German Emperor, goes forth to fight for his country and for the preservation of those things for which our forefathers were willing to die. To those who thus offer themselves we owe the same debt that we owe to those men who in the past fought on American soil in the cause of liberty. No, not the same debt, but a greater one. It calls for more patriotism, more self-denial, and a truer vision to wage war on distant shores than to repel an invader or defend one's home.

"I therefore congratulate you, young men, in your choice of service. You have done a splendid thing. You have earned already the gratitude of your countrymen and of generations of Americans to come. Your battleflags will become the cherished trophies of a nation which will never forget those who bore them in the cause of liberty. "I know that some among you may consider the idea that Germany would attack us if she won this war to be improbable, but let him who doubts remember that the improbable, yes, the impossible, has been happening in this war from the beginning. If you had been told prior to August, 1914, that the German Government would disregard its solemn treaties and send its armies into Belgium, would wantonly burn Louvain, would murder defenseless people, would extort ransoms from conquered cities, would carry away men and women into slavery, would, like vandals of old, destroy some of history's most cherished monuments, and would with malice purpose lay waste the fair-

est fields of France and Belgium, you would have indignantly denied the possibility. You would have exclaimed that Germans, lovers of art and learning, would never permit such foul deeds. Today you know that the unbelievable has happened, that all these crimes have been committed, not under the impulse of passion, but under official orders.

"Again, if you had been told before the war that German submarine commanders would sink peaceful vessels of commerce and send to sudden death men, women and little children, you would have declared such scientific brutality to be impossible. Or, if you had been told that German aviators would fly over thickly populated cities scattering missiles of death and destruction, with no other purpose than to terrorize the innocent inhabitants, you would have denounced the very thought as unworthy of belief and as calumny upon German honor. Yet, God help us, these things have come to pass, and Iron Crosses have rewarded the perpetrators.

"But there is more, far more, which might be added to this record of unbelievable things which the German Government has done. I only need to mention the attempt of the Foreign Office at Berlin to bribe Mexico to make war upon us by promising her American territory. It was only one of many intrigues which the German Government was carrying on in many lands. Spies and conspirators were sent throughout the world. Civil discord was encouraged to weaken the potential strength of nations which might be obstacles to the lust of Germany's rulers for world mastery. Those of German blood who owed allegiance to other countries were appealed to to support the fatherland, which beloved name masked the military clique at Berlin.

"Some day I hope that the whole tale may be told. It will be an astounding tale, indeed. But enough has been told so that there no longer remains the shadow of a doubt as to the character of Germany's rulers, of their amazing ambition for world empire and of their intense hatred for democracy."

"The day has gone by when we can measure possibilities by past experiences, or when we believe that any physical obstacle is so great or any moral influence is so potent as to cause the German autocracy to abandon its mad purpose of world conquest.

"It was the policy of those, who plotted and made ready for the time to accomplish the desire of the German rulers, to lull into false security the great nations which they intended to subdue, so that when the storm broke they would be unprepared. How well they succeeded you know. But democracy no longer sleeps. It is fully awake to the menace which threatens it. The American people, truthful and friendly, were reluctant to believe that imperialism again threatened the peace and liberty of the world. Conviction came to them at last and with it prompt action. The American nation arrayed itself with the other great democracies of the earth against the genius of evil which broods over the destinies of Central Europe.

"No thought of material gain and no thought of material loss impelled this action. Inspired by the highest motives American manhood prepared to risk all for the right. I am proud of my country. I am proud of our national character. With lofty purpose, with patriotic fervor, with intense earnestness, the American democracy has drawn the sword, which it will not sheath until the baneful forces of absolutism go down defeated and broken.

"Who can longer doubt—and there have been many who have doubted in these critical days—the power of that eternal spirit of freedom which lives in every true American heart?

"My friends, I am firmly convinced that the independence of no nation is safe, that the liberty of no individual is secure, until the military despotism, which holds the German people in the hollow of its hand, has been made impotent and harmless forever. Appeals to justice, to moral obligation, to honor, no longer avail with such a power. There is but one way to restore peace to the world and that is by overcoming the physical might of German imperialism by force of arms.

"For its own safety, as well as for the cause of human liberty, this great republic is marshaling its armies and preparing with all its vigor to aid in ridding Germany, as well as the world, of the most ambitious and most unprincipled autocracy which has arisen by the Great Divide. Word has been approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, says the Great Divide. Word was received in Denver that the following four projects will be undertaken at once: The Durango-Silverton Highway, the Monarch Pass Highway, the Sedalia-Decker Springs Highway, and the Rabbit Ear Highway.

"These roads will be constructed jointly by State funds and by funds appropriated for the forest service. The total authorized expenditure this year will be approximately \$175,000 for these four projects, of which amount the State will pay about half.

"I therefore congratulate you, young men, in your choice of service. You have done a splendid thing. You have earned already the gratitude of your countrymen and of generations of Americans to come. Your battleflags will become the cherished trophies of a nation which will never forget those who bore them in the cause of liberty.

"I know that some among you may consider the idea that Germany would attack us if she won this war to be improbable, but let him who doubts remember that the improbable, yes, the impossible, has been happening in this war from the beginning. If you had been told prior to August, 1914, that the German Government would disregard its solemn treaties and send its armies into Belgium, would wantonly burn Louvain, would murder defenseless people, would extort ransoms from conquered cities, would carry away men and women into slavery, would, like vandals of old, destroy some of history's most cherished monuments, and would with malice purpose lay waste the fair-

est fields of France and Belgium, you would have indignantly denied the possibility. You would have exclaimed that Germans, lovers of art and learning, would never permit such foul deeds. Today you know that the unbelievable has happened, that all these crimes have been committed, not under the impulse of passion, but under official orders.

"And when your task is completed, when the grim days of battle are over, and you return once more to the quiet life of your profession or occupation, which you have so generously abandoned at your country's call, you will find in the gratitude of your countrymen an ample reward for the great sacrifice which you have made.

"If enthusiasm and ardor can make success sure, then we, Americans, have no cause for anxiety, no reason to doubt the outcome of the conflict. But enthusiasm and ardor are not all; they must be founded on a profound conviction of the righteousness of your cause and on an implicit faith that the god of battles will strengthen the arm of him who fights for the right.

"In the times of stress and peril, when a man stands face to face with death in its most terrible forms, God will not desert him who puts his trust in Him. It is at such a time that the eternal verities will be disclosed. It is then when you realize that existence is more than this life and that over our destinies watches an all-powerful and compassionate God, you will stand amidst the storm of battle unflinching and unafraid.

"There is no higher praise that can be bestowed upon a soldier of the republic than to say that he served his country faithfully and trusted in his God. Such I earnestly hope will be the praise to which each of you will be entitled when peace returns to this suffering earth, and mankind rejoices that the world is made safe for democracy."

## CHEMICAL SOCIETY TO MEET AT TECH

Members of the American Chemical Society will hold their convention next September at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, says an announcement today. The Northeastern section of the society will have charge of the exercises, which have been arranged so that particular attention will be paid to ways in which chemists may help in the prosecution of the war, in either Government shops or war industries. Headquarters will be established at the Hotel Lenox and members are invited to make use of the Engineers Club on Commonwealth Avenue.

Events for the convention, included in the schedule are:

Sept. 10—Council meeting, Engineers Club; dinner to the council at the Engineers Club (tendered by the Northeastern section). Sept. 11—General meeting of the society in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; address of welcome, Dr. R. C. MacLaurin, president Massachusetts Institute of Technology; response, Julius Stieglitz, president American Chemical Society; general papers; general conference on chemistry and chemistry in warfare, opened by William H. Nichols, chairman committee on chemicals, Council of National Defense; Marston T. Bogert, chairman chemistry committee, National Research Council; harbor trip to Hotel Pemberton.

Sept. 12—Conference of divisions; divisional meetings; president's address, Huntington Hall, Rogers Building, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boylston Street.

Sept. 13—Divisional meetings. Chairman of the local committees are: Executive, H. P. Talbot, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge; finance, A. D. Little, 93 Broad Street, Boston; registration, K. L. Mark, Simmons College, Brookline; entertainment, R. S. Williams, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge; press and publicity, R. W. Neff, 22 India Square, Boston; entertainment of ladies, Mrs. A. D. Little.

ST. LOUIS TO BE CLEARING CENTER FOR TROOP TRAINS

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Arrangements for moving troops to southern camps, without transferring them to other coaches in St. Louis, have been completed by the local Railroad War Board, says the Globe-Democrat. Most of the northern and eastern troop trains, excepting those on the Atlantic Coast, will pass through St. Louis.

The local board has erected icing and watering stations on both sides of the Mississippi River. When the hundreds of trains begin passing through St. Louis there will be a small delay for provisioning. All troop trains are moved under the direction of the War Department. Officials have indicated that the trains must be moved with the least possible delay.

Profiting by the experience in handling the troops to and from the Mexican border, the railroad officials six weeks ago began erecting platforms and connections at East St. Louis and St. Louis.

I. L. Burlingame, chairman of the local War Board, declared that he is satisfied with the progress of the subcommittees in charge of car supply and intensive loading. Some time ago the committee launched a program of "making one car do the work of two" by persuading shippers to load to the maximum capacity of the car.

It had been found that the manufacturer and shipper generally were utilizing cars to a capacity not in excess of 50 per cent. That meant that their freight was costing them twice as much as it should, and creating a shortage in available cars.

Since the program was announced shippers have loaded cars to capacity.

Government authorities sanctioned this increased loading and, in their efforts to obtain cars for troops, have approved a plan of increasing the car capacity 10 per cent above its marked capacity.

Within the past six weeks 10,000 cars have been rushed to the West and Southwest with the intention of relieving conditions in grain producing sections of the country. These are being sent eastward under a daily check so that they will be available for troop trains as soon as needed.

First consideration will be afforded the troops when their movement begins early in August. It is because of that preferential treatment that railroad men have been anxious to have coal dealers and others make their shipments at once rather than wait for their regular season.

## HAROLD B. WILLIS DESCRIBES FLIGHTS

Thrilling adventures battling German flyers in the air are told by Harold B. Willis, a Massachusetts youth flying with the Lafayette Escadrille, in a letter to a friend, published in this morning's Current Affairs, the Boston Chamber of Commerce organ. Mr. Willis, a graduate of Harvard in 1912, joined the American Ambulance in 1915 and in this service received the Croix de Guerre for bravery. In 1916 he joined the aviation service.

### SUGAR PRICES ADVANCE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Wholesale prices of sugar—from the refinery to jobber—have advanced 40 cents since June 1. Closing at \$7.75 a hundred pounds Friday, the price today went to \$7.90 at the opening, a new record. Further advances, according to the American Sugar Refining Company, are not unlikely.

## FACTORIES MAKING MANY PRODUCTS IN LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The third edition of the Manufacturers' Directory of the industrial bureau of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce reveals the fact that Los Angeles has become a great manufacturing city, says the Tribune, although it is more in the large number of its manufacturers and the great variety of its manufactured products, as yet, than in the big quantities of manufactured goods, where lies its claim to greatness as a manufacturing center.

"And when your task is completed, when the grim days of battle are over, and you return once more to the quiet life of your profession or occupation, which you have so generously abandoned at your country's call, you will find in the gratitude of your countrymen an ample reward for the great sacrifice which you have made.

"If enthusiasm and ardor can make success sure, then we, Americans, have no cause for anxiety, no reason to doubt the outcome of the conflict. But enthusiasm and ardor are not all;

they must be founded on a profound conviction of the righteousness of your cause and on an implicit faith that the god of battles will strengthen the arm of him who fights for the right.

"In the times of stress and peril, when a man stands face to face with death in its most terrible forms, God will not desert him who puts his trust in Him. It is at such a time that the eternal verities will be disclosed. It is then when you realize that existence is more than this life and that over our destinies watches an all-powerful and compassionate God, you will stand amidst the storm of battle unflinching and unafraid.

"There is in the 'B' column there is to be found about everything from band instruments to boilers, boats brick and brooms, and a hundred other things being noted in between. Los Angeles manufactures cameras and candies, castors, catsups and cartwheels.

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## HARVARD CORPS TAKING TESTS

About 300 Members of the College Regiment Arrive in Cambridge From Their Camp at Barre to Be Examined

About 300 members of the Harvard regiment arrived by special train in Cambridge today from their camp at Barre to take the examinations for admittance to the second Plattsburgh camp. Nearly 75 members of the corps who took examinations for provisional second lieutenancies in the Regular Army return to camp today where they will stay until the encampment is over unless ordered by the War Department to report for duty.

Recruits for commissions in the aviation section of the signal corps are being received at 25 Huntington avenue by Lieut. Charles J. Glidden, the department aeronautical officer. Applicants ask for first lieutenants' commissions when applying and are then accepted if they measure up to the necessary qualifications and are sent to a ground school for eight weeks and then to a flying school until they qualify as pilots and military aviators.

The observation balloon branch of the aviation service has arisen to much importance during the present war as a means of directing artillery fire. Both this branch and the airplane branches offer unusual chances for promotion for the right men. Applicants should have a college education or its equivalent although a high school graduate will be taken in case he has other exceptional qualifications. The age limit runs from 19 to 30 years. The base pay of an aviator or balloonist with the rank of first lieutenant is \$2000 a year with additional compensation when in active service at home and abroad.

Transportation is paid to the training schools and camps and a private's pay, rations and sleeping quarters are provided for the men while in training. Applicants must execute the blanks required by the War Department before being called under the draft.

Yesterday saw the many military camps throughout the State crowded with visitors to see the boys before they leave for other fields of duty, and officers in command omitted all military duty not absolutely necessary. An observance was held in Worcester yesterday when members of the Second and Ninth regiments and Second Field Artillery bade farewell to the city before going on their tour of duty. It is estimated that nearly 150,000 people turned out to see the troops parade. At the City Hall the troops stopped and a ceremony was held with speeches by the Mayor and others. The companies of the Second and Ninth returned to their camps in the evening while members of the artillery made arrangement to leave this morning for the artillery camp at Boxford.

In New Bedford Battery D of the Second Regiment Field Artillery left in the morning for the camp at Boxford. With the arrival of the Worcester batteries B and E this afternoon the both regiments of field artillery will be completed. Lyndale, where the Eighth and Fifth Infantry is located, was visited by great crowds yesterday. Enlisted men who are plumbers and pipefitters spent the best part of Saturday and early yesterday installing a shower bath system with an engine.

The camps of the mounted troops at Allston had big crowds yesterday. The ambulance companies are encamped near the armory, the cavalry across from Braves Field in an auto parking space and the signal corps about 100 yards from the cavalry on the Noble and Greenough school grounds.

Recruiting is still on the boom. Opening for 300 more men for the Maclean Kilties of America is announced in dispatches from Canada to the British recruiting office at 44 Bromfield Street. Men are still needed for the Imperial Flying Corps.

Henry Howard, director of recruiting for the United States Shipping Board, says he is receiving many applicants at his quarters in the custom house, for admittance to the Government navigation and marine engineering schools, but that the merchant marine service is taking nearly every man qualifying after a course of study. Many candidates are still needed.

Class 4 of the naval reserve will continue, the only change being that those enrolled must volunteer for general service or receive their discharge which will make them available for the draft army. Classes for men studying French and other current subjects will be held in the old Y. M. C. A. recreation rooms at Commonwealth Pier.

## COOPERATION OF GOVERNMENT AND TECH SCHOOLS

Recommendation that greater cooperation be established between technical schools and the United States Government in training men for the Army and Navy was included in a communication to Secretary of War Baker from the executive committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, according to an announcement today.

The plan sent to the War Department is devised to give brief and intensive technical training for enlisted men in the public and private technical and trade schools of Massachusetts. For certain types of advanced posi-

tions in Government service, graduate engineers or persons with sufficiently broad experience may be obtained in the numbers needed; but for the relatively subordinate work, this would be quite impossible. It is pointed out. What the local schools have in mind is to train enlisted men and noncommissioned officers below the grade of West Point graduates and experienced graduate engineers for the latter sort of service; to turn out large numbers of mechanics, machinists, electricians, engineers, and others.

There are in Eastern Massachusetts, in the immediate vicinity of Boston, a group of 10 or 12 technical and trade schools which are ready and willing to give this training. These schools have a kind of equipment which is accurately adapted to the needs of rapidly training men in technical and mechanical matters that are of the utmost importance in this present war; and it is believed that their combined equipment is more extensive and complete than any similar equipment contained in any similar area in any country in the world.

As examples of what such schools can do, the communication to Secretary Baker points out the independent work under way at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn; Franklin Union and Wentworth Institute, Boston, and at Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

According to the Secretary of War urged to select at least one type of technical instruction to commence with, and to ask that the appropriate local authority get in touch with some one local school in order that either a practical plan may be worked out or a concrete experiment under Government supervision may be tried.

The letter to Washington sent out from the Massachusetts Board of Education was signed by Robert O. Small, State Deputy Commissioner of Industrial Education; Arthur L. Williston, principal of the Wentworth Institute; Walter B. Russell, director of the Franklin Union; and Charles F. Park, director of the Lowell Institute School for Industrial Foremen, and director of mechanical laboratories, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Fishermen aboard the schooner Josephine De Costa, Capt. Manuel Santos, arriving at the fish pier today, received \$120 a piece as their share of the trip of fish. They were out four days fishing off Chatham and landed the big catch of 76,000 pounds cod, 4000 haddock, 6000 pollock, 1000 cusk and 2000 scrod. The vessel stocked nearly \$5000 and the individual share figured out \$30 a day for the men.

Two trips of mackerel were landed at the fish pier today, the Oriana having 5000 fresh, and 37 bibs salted, and the Nirvana 20,000 small fresh. Dealers quoted 11@11½ cents per pound wholesale. The schooner Grace Darling arrived at T Wharf with 46 bibs salted mackerel.

High prices prevailed at the South Boston fish pier today for groundfish. Receipts were heavy with 16 vessels at the pier with cod, haddock, pollock, hake and cusk. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundred weight: Haddock \$5@\$5.00, steak cod \$5.50@10.75, market cod \$4.75@6.50, pollock \$6, large hake \$6.50, small hake \$5, and cusk \$6@7.50. Arrivals: Str. Breaker 155,500 pounds, schooners Josephine De Costa 88,400; Ellen and Mary 37,000; Waltham 36,000, Matthew S. Greer 51,000, W. H. Moody 36,000, James and Esther 40,000, Elizabeth W. Nunan 29,000, Claudia 36,500, Phillip Manta 40,000, Thalia 28,300, Marian 31,000, W. H. Rider 35,500, Laura Enos 6000, Olivia Sears 5800, and Progress 48,000.

Gloucester arrivals today were: Schooners Ingomar 240,000 pounds fresh fish, 7000 halibut, F. J. O'Hara 18,000 fresh fish, 1000 halibut. Mary Smith from Maine with cured fish, Dixie 50,000 pounds cured fish from Maine, Jeanette 110,000 fresh fish, Arthur James 21 barrels salted mackerel, Benjamin Smith 15 barrels, Thelma 13, Lucia 58, Lottie G. Merchant 1, Philip 21 barrels, and the following British vessels: Haxel Ritsey 400,000 pounds salt cod, Arabia, Arcadia and Levine, all with cod, and Guide 170,000 pounds salted cod and 100 barrels mackerel.

Swordfish arrivals at the fish pier today were: Beret J, 61 fish; Mildred J. 57; Elizer Benner 88, Daniel 27, Stranger 11, Cruiser 57, and A. Stetson 57. Wholesale prices were 19@19½ cents per pound.

Coconuts that grow in clusters and contain water instead of milk, known as "water coconuts," were included in a shipment of fruit arriving here today for the United Fruit Company. They are slightly larger than the ordinary coconut. The fruit shipment included 33,000 stems of bananas, 132 boxes oranges, and other tropical fruit. Importers of fruit displayed interest in the new coconut today and many said they thought a large demand for the new product would be felt here after they had been introduced on the market.

The Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company has purchased the steamer Parthian, formerly in the Boston-Philadelphia route, and will use it to bring sugar from Cuba to the United States, it was learned here today. The Parthian has been converted into a bulk carrier and passenger accommodations have been removed. The vessel was built at Wilmington, Del., in 1887, and is 268 feet long, and 2083 gross tons.

**INSPECTORS NEEDED**

An excellent opportunity exists for men who have had the right kind of technical training and experience to service to the country as inspectors in factories making war supplies for the United States, says the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

## CANDIDATES FOR MAYOR OF CITY

Andrew J. Peters Regarded as Strong Addition to Ranks of Democrats Who Will Oppose James M. Curley

Next December the electors of Boston decide at the polls who shall be Mayor of this municipality from the first Monday in February, 1918, until the first Monday in February, 1922. Men interested in municipal politics are now laying plans for the mayoralty contest in Boston. James M. Curley, the present incumbent, is a candidate for reelection. That he will have opposition not to be reckoned with lightly. The Good Government Association and the Republican Party management in Boston are determined.

Politicians say that it is early to speculate definitely on the mayoralty situation in Boston in midsummer. At the same time, Mayor Curley is at work with all activity, not only as that of strengthening his own political "fences" but putting in political barriers in "every man's land" between all other aspirants and the election to the mayor's chair, according to persons in a position to observe political moves in the making.

Andrew J. Peters, former member of the United States House of Representatives and former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is mentioned today as probable contestant for the place of Mayor with Mr. Curley. If Mr. Peters decides to make the effort, and it is declared positively that he is seriously thinking of entering the field, his candidacy will prove one very formidable to Mayor Curley. He would have with him some Democratic political influence that the Mayor lacks. The national Administration, it is asserted, would exert not a little influence in behalf of Mr. Peters and at the same time it is entirely possible that the local Republican Party leaders would assist him and make no efforts to enlist a Republican candidate. The Good Government Association would probably accept him as its candidate without hesitation.

It is said that it is probable that former Mayor Fitzgerald, James A. Gallivan who is in Congress now, and Thomas J. Kenny would all either passively or actively welcome the candidacy of Mr. Peters for the mayor's chair. Each of these men is mentioned and has been mentioned for months as a possible candidate for the executive leadership of Boston. Mr. Fitzgerald is pronouncedly hostile to Mayor Curley and has challenged the latter to debate the mayor's eligibility to reelection. Judging him by his administration, Mr. Fitzgerald so far has declined that challenge.

James J. Storrow, president of the City Council for this year and chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, is giving all his attention to the work of preparing Massachusetts for the war. He has sacrificed much time from his own business and has declared repeatedly that he has no time to give politics any attention. Time was, and that not many months ago, when Mr. Storrow's name was mentioned in connection with the mayoral election in Boston in December of 1917. From what Mr. Storrow has intimated repeatedly, within the past six months, his name has been almost eliminated from consideration in connection with the place as Mayor. The governorship or the United States senatorship are mentioned in connection with his name, but some of his closest friends say that the people have not yet measured James J. Storrow. They say that when his measurement has been taken accurately it will be found that he is working for his country and his State from motives altogether disinterested and altruistic, and that he has no public office in thought.

Edwin U. Curtis, Mayor of Boston in 1895, a Republican and a man well versed in municipal affairs, has also been repeatedly mentioned as an available candidate for the place. But Mr. Curtis, while very much interested in things municipal in Boston and working hard in the Constitutional Convention, has forces arrayed against him both within the Democratic Party and without that would bring to him instant opposition and that from a quarter from which any man to win over Mayor Curley must have aid.

Thomas J. Kenny continues apparently to be passive. He is in a position to come out as a candidate at any time but if Mr. Peters should indicate that he might be a candidate, it is taken for granted that Mr. Kenny will remain out of the race. It is by many that he would make a more formidable candidate by far than when James M. Curley beat him four years ago.

In the last four years Thomas J. Kenny has served in the City Council and for the City Council he was a member of the commission which drew up for the city of Boston its present form of segregated budget under which its finances are being conducted. As a member of the council he insisted that the idea of segregation be carried out to its fullest extent, even to the very itemization of salaries of city employees. In this he had the opposition of the Good Government members of the council, but they would accept him as a candidate today if he were to announce himself and no other man of like position in local politics consider entering the race. No divided opposition to Mayor Curley is desired.

Henry E. Hagan and Walter L. Collins, both members of the Boston City Council, have been mentioned and repeatedly mentioned for the place. Mr. Hagan does not take any decided stand so far as his name is concerned. He is interested in getting a good candidate for the Good Government Association to back for the mayoralty and he is placing this intention ahead of any individual am-

bition. Mr. Collins has made a good record through several terms as a member of the City Council. He is entirely noncommittal so far as his individual ambitions are concerned.

As for Mayor Curley, he is a formidable candidate, and a good campaign speaker. He has been careful to entrench himself in power, paying much attention to the methods of so-called "practical politics." It is not denied that he has rendered Boston service in starting a comprehensive plan for street paving and inaugurating the segregated budget, once it was forced on him by the City Council.

His Strandway parking undertaking was frankly for political influence and popularity in South Boston. While meritorious, especially with regard to its improvements in the sewerage system of that part of the city, the boulevard and parking development might have waited, it is asserted by many, until Boston's streets had received adequate attention and the work of keeping them clean brought up to date. The Boston Finance Commission has found many things to criticize in the present administration, such as the Strandway contract, the Ward 19 playground expenditure of over \$200,000 and latterly the method of city bonding and insuring whereby one man has secured practically all of the city's patronage as well as nine-tenths of the contractors doing business with the city.

**MOONEY TRIAL CALLED UNJUST**

Speakers at Mass Meeting on Common Asset Charges Were Trumped-Up Against Man Convicted of Bomb Throwing

Speakers at a mass meeting on Boston Common yesterday asserted that a fair trial has not been received by Thomas J. Mooney, who was convicted of complicity in the throwing of a bomb into the ranks of marchers in the San Francisco preparedness parade a year ago. The speakers charged opponents to labor unions with persecution of Mr. Mooney, who has been sentenced to death.

On the other hand the opponents of the "short ballot" contend that except in Massachusetts, at least, has shown that capable men are usually chosen to the offices of Secretary, Treasurer, Auditor and Attorney-General.

One of the more recent communications in opposition to the "short ballot" comes from the Massachusetts Civic Alliance. The letter lists many of the former holders of office on "the balance of the State ticket" and says in part:

"The 'short ballot' people would revere all voters of part of their suffrage privileges and transfer them to one man."

Their theory is that voters, although frequently called upon to decide hard constitutional questions, have not sufficient mentality to choose more than one State officer at an election. Hence they would reduce the number to be elected from six to two. "These men who would elevate the Governor to the altitude of sovereignty at the cost of the peoples' sovereignty present no evidence of corruption, dishonesty or treachery in the Government; but confine their arguments to plausibly sounding catchwords such as 'centralization of responsibility,' 'Governor should govern,' 'concentration of voters' attention on Governor,' 'too many little governors now,' etc., forgetting that the Governor is not the ruler, but the people exercise that power."

To say the people can no longer be trusted to elect men for attorney-general, secretaries, treasurers and auditors would cast reflection upon the voters for the superior quality of the judgment they have shown, hence, the real reason is not to get better State officials nor even a shorter ballot, but to secure control over State departments.

"By it 'interests' might gain control of the treasury and auditing departments which handle scores of millions of dollars; and far-seeing politicians would find it more practical to influence one central official, rather than several independent heads who owe allegiance to the electorate while governors would feel freer from the curb to their ambitions which attorneys-general find it sometimes needful for the public good to exercise."

Opposition to the form of the proposed amendment that would permit the taking of land for conservation of natural resources was expressed before the committee on public affairs of the Constitutional Convention today by Frank F. Dresser of Worcester and James A. Stiles of Gardner. They said the amendment would give the Legislature extensive power to take land for private purposes, and urged that land taking should be limited to purposes. The amendment was favorably reported by the committee but recommended for further consideration.

Wilfred Wheeler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, and William Wheeler of Concord, a delegate to the convention, proposed to the committee that the conservation of agricultural resources be considered distinct from other conservation and be treated as a separate amendment. There was no session of the convention today.

Conrad W. Crooker, a Boston lawyer, has written to President Bates of the Constitutional Convention, urging the convention not to place "property rights" above individual liberties and progress.

"Let us no longer set property above life and liberty," he writes in part. "Let us now write into the fundamental law of this Commonwealth the declaration that when the public exigency to

## SHORT BALLOT INTEREST GROWS

Type of Elective Procedure to Be Discussed by Delegates to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention

The "short ballot" is becoming one of the topics of absorbing interest in the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention.

As for Mayor Curley, he is a formidable candidate, and a good campaign speaker. He has been careful to entrench himself in power, paying much attention to the methods of so-called "practical politics." It is not denied that he has rendered Boston service in starting a comprehensive plan for street paving and inaugurating the segregated budget, once it was forced on him by the City Council.

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There is a wide variety of "short ballot" plans for Massachusetts, the most common being the proposal to have the people elect the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor and to have the Governor appoint the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the State Treasurer, Auditor and Attorney-General. All are now chosen directly by the people. They constitute what is popularly known as the "State ticket."

One of the variations is to have the Attorney-General, as well as the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, elected by the people.

The "short ballot" is not a novel proposal. It is found in the United States Federal system of government, the President being the appointive power. It has been tried with success, say the advocates, in other states.

The general argument in behalf of the "short ballot" is that a wiser choice of officials may be made by the executive than by the voters as a whole, practically all of whom are many times not acquainted with the qualifications for office of the several candidates for the "balance of the State ticket."

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# BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## STOCK MARKET IS IRREGULAR

Prices Higher as Whole, but Gains Not Well Held in Many Cases—Local List Rules Quiet and About Steady

Although irregular New York stock prices in the early transactions today ruled higher. Bethlehem Steel "B," General Motors, International Mercantile Marine preferred and Ohio Gas were up a point each at times. Considerable Willys-Overland changed hands at an advance of a substantial fraction. Baldwin gained  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a point and Corr Products as much, although the latter reacted slightly.

The local stock list was quiet and steady at the opening of the session today.

The New York market was dull and below the previous best late in the first half hour.

There was not much improvement in the trading during the remainder of the forenoon so far as activity was concerned. It was a slow, dragging market and price changes for the most part were unimportant. About the only noteworthy feature was a rise of four points in Savage Arms, from 98 to 102.

U. S. Steel, after opening up  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 103, went to 103 $\frac{1}{2}$  and then receded more than a point before midday. Federal Smelting opened up 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The preferred moved up more than a point. St. Paul opened up  $\frac{1}{2}$  70% and receded under 69. Marine preferred, after opening up  $\frac{1}{4}$  at 88, eased off to 87 $\frac{1}{2}$  and then advanced to 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ , receding a good fraction later.

American Zinc sold off a point in Boston to 24. Ahmeech and Old Dominion also were lower. Gains were recorded by Wolverine and Edison Electric.

There was little feature to the early afternoon trading. Business was extremely quiet in both New York and Boston. At the beginning of the last hour the tone was moderately firm.

## GULF'S PROFITS AT NEW RECORD

Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies net profits in May broke into new high ground, crossing the \$1,000,000 level for the first time. In July of last year Atlantic, Gulf earned \$985,320 net. That was the absolute high mark up to May of this year.

It is interesting to note how sharply Gulf earnings have recovered from the \$722,151 total of April. The April figures represented the result of United States' entry into war. About 250,000 of excess insurance was charged against April net. Some of this money was later rebated when final adjustment of rates was made.

In the five months to May 31 Atlantic, Gulf earned a balance above subsidiary bond interest of \$4,238,000. As a matter of fact this sum belongs to the \$14,995,000 of Atlantic, Gulf common for the reason that collateral trust interest and preferred dividends are being earned from other income not shown in the monthly statement of the four principle subsidiaries.

This means that in five months Atlantic, Gulf earned more than \$28 per share on its common stock.

Although net profits of Atlantic, Gulf are likely to fluctuate sharply from month to month the expectation is that in later months of 1917 even this May record figure of \$1,007,000 will be exceeded.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

**NEW YORK, N. Y.**—Foreign exchange market dull. Demand sterling 475.55, tables 476.7-16, 60-day bills nominally, 1.72% and 90-day bills, 4.70%. Franc cables, 5.75%, checks 5.76%. Lire cables 7.22, checks 7.23. Swiss cables 4.57, checks 4.59. Guilder cable 417-16, checks 418%. Peseta cables 23.00, checks 22.90. Christiania cables 30.25, checks 30.10. Copenhagen cables 29.45, checks 29.35. Ruble cables 21.30, checks 21.20. Stockholm cables 32.50, checks 32.30.

**COTTON CONDITION ESTIMATE**  
**MEMPHIS, Tenn.**—The Commercial Appeal places the condition of cotton at 72, compared with 70.1 a month ago, and 75.8 a year ago.

**RUSSIAN BONDS LOWER**  
**NEW YORK, N. Y.**—Russian 5% sold at 72, off 2 from Friday's close.

**WEATHER**  
Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau  
**BOSTON AND VICINITY**  
Fair and continued, warm tonight and Tuesday; moderate southwest winds.

For New England: Fair and continued warm tonight and Tuesday.

North Atlantic States for week: fair and warm weather is indicated with hot wave.

**TEMPERATURES TODAY**  
8 a. m. .... 80° 10 a. m. .... 89°  
12 noon ..... 93°

**IN OTHER CITIES**

**Albany** ..... 80° **New Orleans** ..... 88°  
**Buffalo** ..... 74° **New York** ..... 82°  
**Chicago** ..... 80° **Philadelphia** ..... 82°  
**Cincinnati** ..... 80° **Pittsburgh** ..... 78°  
**Denver** ..... 62° **Portland, Me.** ..... 72°  
**Des Moines** ..... 82° **Portland, Ore.** ..... 58°  
**Jacksonville** ..... 78° **San Francisco** ..... —  
**Kansas City** ..... 80° **St. Louis** ..... 78°  
**Nantucket** ..... 70° **Washington** ..... 80°

**ALMANAC FOR TODAY**  
Sun rises ..... 4:34 a. m.  
Sun sets ..... 7:06 p. m. 7:50 p. m.  
Length of day: 14:32 Moon sets: 12:14 p. m.

**LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS** AT 7:30 P. M.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

**NEW YORK**—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Last	Open	High	Low
Adams Ex. ....	115	115	115	115
AjaxRubber....	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	67
Alaska Gold....	5	5	5	5
Alaska Ju. ....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Allis-Chal. ....	29	29	28	28
Allis Chalpf....	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Ag Chem....	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am B Sugar....	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Can. ....	48	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Car Fy. ....	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	76	76
Am Cot Oil. ....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Dry G. ....	25	25	25	25
Am FuelFruit....	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am RySfPf....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	18	18
Am T & T col. ....	61	61	61	61
Am T & T pf. ....	106	106	106	106
Am T Int Corp....	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57	57	58
Am Linseed....	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27
Am Lins'dpf....	63	63	63	63
Am Loco. ....	73	73	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Smeltg....	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Sugar. ....	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	121	120	121
Am Steel Fy. ....	69	69	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Tel & Tel....	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am W Pump....	36	36	36	36

\*Ex-dividend.

## NAVAL STORES

**NEW YORK, N. Y.**—Because of the scarcity of supplies, the undertone is firm in naval stores markets. Trading is hampered by difficulties in transportation, and turpentine is being named on the basis of 42@42 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per gallon, says the New York Commercial.

**SAVANNAH, Ga.**—Saturday's naval stores market: Spirits of turpentine firm; sales 171. Rosin firm WW. \$6.70@6.75%; WG, \$6.30@6.60%; N, \$6.20@6.25; M, \$6.55@6.70%; K, \$5.20@5.25%; I, \$5.20; H, \$5.15@5.20; G, \$5.10@5.15%; F, \$5.10; E, \$5.07@5.10%; D, \$5.05@5.10%; B, \$5@5.10. Sales, 657.

**CHICAGO BOARD**

Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc. Wheat—Open, High, Low, Close

July ..... 2.82 2.81 2.62 2.62  
Sept. .... 2.30 2.30 2.23 2.24

Corn—

May ..... 1.20 $\frac{1}{4}$  1.20 $\frac{1}{4}$  1.17 1.18  
Sept. .... 1.63 $\frac{1}{4}$  1.63 $\frac{1}{4}$  1.63 $\frac{1}{4}$  1.63 $\frac{1}{4}$

Oats—

July ..... .75 $\frac{1}{2}$  .80 .77 .78 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Sept. .... .62 $\frac{1}{2}$  .62 $\frac{1}{2}$  .50 $\frac{1}{2}$  .61 $\frac{1}{2}$

Pork—

July ..... 40.55 40.55 40.55 40.55

Sept. .... 40.50 40.55 40.55 40.55

Lard—

July ..... 26.67 26.50 26.67 26.67

Sept. .... 26.80 26.82 26.70 26.82

Oct. .... 26.80 26.92 26.80 26.92

Gasoline—

July ..... .20 $\frac{1}{2}$  .20 $\frac{1}{2}$  .20 $\frac{1}{2}$  .20 $\frac{1}{2}$

Sept. .... .20 $\frac{1}{2}$  .20 $\frac{1}{2}$  .20 $\frac{1}{2}$  .20 $\frac{1}{2}$

Crude Oil—

July ..... 40.55 40.55 40.55 40.55

Sept. .... 40.50 40.55 40.55 40.55

Gasoline—

July ..... .20 $\frac{1}{2}$  .20 $\frac{1}{2}$  .20 $\frac{1}{2}$  .20 $\frac{1}{2}$

Sept. .... .20 $\frac{1}{2}$  .20 $\frac{1}{2}$  .20 $\frac{1}{2}$  .20 $\frac{1}{2}$

Gasoline—

July ..... .20 $\frac{1}{2}$  .20 $\frac{1}{2}$  .20 $\frac{1}{2}$  .20 $\frac{1}{2}$

Sept. .... .20 $\frac{1}{2}$  .20 $\frac{1}{2}$  .20 $\frac{1}{2}$  .20 $\frac{1}{2}$

Gasoline—

July ..... .20 $\frac{1}{2}$  .20 $\frac{1}{2}$  .20 $\frac{1}{2}$  .20 $\frac{1}{2}$

Sept. .... .20 $\frac{1}{2}$  .20 $\frac{1}{2}$  .20 $\frac{1}{2}$  .20 $\frac{1}{2}$

Gasoline—

July ..... .20 $\frac{1}{2}$  .20 $\frac{1}{2}$  .20 $\frac{1}{2}$  .20 $\frac{1}{2}$

Sept. .... .20 $\frac{1}{2}$  .20 $\frac{1}{2}$  .20 $\frac{1}{2}$  .20 $\frac{1}{2}$

Gasoline—

July ..... .20 $\frac{1}{2}$  .20 $\frac{1}{2}$  .20 $\frac{1}{2}$  .20 $\frac{1}{2}$

Sept. .... .20 $\frac{1}{2}$  .20 $\frac{1}{2}$  .20 $\frac{1}{2}$  .20 $\frac{1}{2}$

Gasoline—

July ..... .20 $\frac{1}{2}$  .20 $\frac{1}{2}$  .20 $\frac{1}{2}$  .20 $\frac{1}{2}$

Sept. .... .20 $\frac{1}{2}$  .20 $\frac{1}{2}$  .20 $\frac{1}{2}$  .20 $\frac{1}{2}$

Gasoline—

July ..... .20 $\frac{1}{2}$  .20 $\frac{1}{2}$  .20 $\frac{1}{2}$  .20 $\frac{1}{2}$

Sept. .... .20 $\frac{1}{2}$  .20 $\frac{1}{2}$  .20 $\frac{1}{2}$  .20 $\frac$

# NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

## SECURITIES PRICE RANGE

Last Week's Business on New York Stock Exchange Dwindles Down to Small Volume—Professional Operations

Price movements last week on the New York Stock Exchange were wide and erratic. They were governed most largely by the professional traders' operations. Net changes for the week were very much mixed. The volume of business was the smallest since the middle of last February.

United States Steel common dipped to just under 120, while the motors and some of the rails, especially St. Paul, were under pressure. Strong specialties were American Linseed and Baldwin Locomotive.

The tables below give the price range of the active securities for the week ended July 28.

### NEW YORK STOCKS

	High	Low	Last	Adv.
Allis-Chalmers	29%	28%	29%	*%
Am Beet Sugar	93%	90%	92%	*%
Am Can.	49%	48%	48%	*%
Am C & Fdry.	76%	74%	76%	*%
Am Ind.	50%	48%	50%	*%
Am Linseed	27%	24%	27%	*%
Am Loco	73%	70%	72%	*%
Am Smelting	103%	100%	102%	*%
Am Sugar	121%	119%	121%	*%
Anaconda	77%	75%	77%	*%
Atchison	100%	100%	100%	*%
Baldwin Loco.	75	70	74	*%
Balt. & Ohio	68%	67%	68%	*%
Balt. Steel B.	129%	128%	128%	*%
Cent. Leather	88%	85%	88%	*%
C. M & St. P.	70%	67%	69%	1%
Chino	55	53%	55	*%
Corn Prod.	35%	34%	34%	*%
Crucible Steel	82%	78%	81%	*%
Cube Cane	38%	36%	39%	*%
Den R. G.	18%	16%	17%	*%
Den Elec.	156	154	154%	*%
Gen Motors	115	109	112	*%
Goudrich	51%	49%	50%	*%
GT. Nor. n.d.	105	104%	104%	*%
GT. Nor. Ore.	33%	32%	32%	*%
Int. Agric. Co. pf.	60%	57%	57%	*%
Inspiration	56	54%	56	1
Int. Nickel	39%	38%	39%	*%
Inter. Paper	30%	28%	31%	*%
Kerzenstock	43%	42%	43%	*%
Lack Steel	93%	90%	92	*%
Max Motor	35	31%	34	*%
Mer. Marine	21%	20%	23%	*%
do pf.	91%	87%	87%	*%
Mex Pet.	96%	93%	95%	*%
Midval Steel	59	57	58%	*%
Mo. Pacific	33%	31%	31%	*%
Natl. Constr.	36%	35%	36%	*%
Natl. E. & Sip.	41%	41%	45%	*%
Nevada Cons.	22%	21%	22%	*%
N. O. T. & M.	32	28	31	2
N. Y. Central	89%	88%	88%	*%
No Pacific	101	100%	100%	*%
Ohio Cities Gas.	59%	53%	58	3
Penn.	53%	52	53%	*%
Pitts Coal	55%	53	55	*%
Rail. Cons. W. Va.	32%	31%	31%	*%
Rail. Cons. W. Va.	26%	27%	27%	*%
Reading	95%	93%	94%	*%
Republ. I. & S.	92%	89	91	*%
Sinclair	44%	42%	42%	*%
Southern Pac.	94	93%	94%	*%
Mo. Ry.	27%	26%	26%	*%
Studebaker	55%	51%	54%	*%
Union Pac.	136%	130%	135%	*%
U. S. Rail.	62%	60%	64%	*%
Utah Copper	104%	101%	102%	*%
Washington	49%	48%	49%	*%
Willys-Oyer	31%	29%	31%	*%
BOSTON STOCKS				
Am Tel. & Tel.	120%	118	119	*%
Arts. Corn.	12%	12	12%	*%
At. G. & W. I.	109%	104	106%	*%
Cal. & Aris.	79	76	79	*%
Cop. Range	59%	58	59%	1
David Daily	5%	5	5%	*%
East Butte	12	10%	11	*%
Mass Cons.	131%	127%	13	*%
Mass. Cons.	83	81%	82%	*%
Fond. Consel.	20	24%	25%	*%
Shannon	8	7%	7%	*%
Swift & Co.	151	151%	152%	*%
Un. Shoe	50	49	49%	*%
U. S. Smelting	58	55%	57%	*%
do pf.	49%	49	49%	*%

\*Decline. tEx-dividend.

## HOOD RUBBER CO. DIVIDENDS

The directors of the Hood Rubber Company have declared a dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock payable Aug. 15. This makes 5 per cent paid this year. 1 per cent having been paid every month this year since February with the exception of June. The common stock was also placed on a regular 10 per cent per annum basis. It was also voted to offer \$500,000 common stock to common stockholders at par in the proportion of one new share for each five shares now owned.

The common stock sold in the auctions last week at 134. Figured at this price the right to subscribe to the new common stock at a ratio of one for five will be worth about \$5.50.

It had been intended to issue \$2,500,000 preferred stock and \$1,000,000 common stock and to distribute \$500,000 common stock as a stock dividend and offer \$500,000 for subscription at par.

As the Hood Rubber capitalization now stands there is \$4,000,000 preferred stock outstanding and \$3,000,000 common stock making a total capital of \$7,000,000.

### STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	1916	1917
Atlantic Refining	99%	100%
Borneo-Screwpier	410	440
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	104
Illinois Pipe	223	226
Midwest	95	100
Ohio Oil	172	175
Prairie Oil & Gas	327	374
Prairie Pipe Line	278	283
South Penn Oil	297	303
Standard Oil, California	262	265
Indiana	755	765
Kentucky	355	365
New Jersey	593	605
New York	291	293

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Boston clearing house exchanges and balances for today compare:

Exchanges ..... \$3,287,259 \$19,647,704  
Balances ..... 9,876,466 2,445,420

Local United States Subtreasury debit balance today \$7,931

## SHIP SPACE SITUATION IS STILL TRYING

Little Relief in Sight Either as to Charter or Berth Rates for Transatlantic Freights

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Shipping interests say there is no relief in sight in either charter or berth rate situation for transatlantic freights. It is almost impossible to charter ships, despite high prices offered by shippers. Italian consignments are filling New York warehouses, unable to get ship space, although \$120 a ton is offered. Shipments are now reduced to absolute necessities. It is no longer a question of price, but of space.

Shippers regard as their only hope Government intervention to force countries such as Holland, Italy, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, known to be holding ships in home ports, into an arrangement to send their ships to sea to relieve the world's shortage.

Shipping men also claim high rates in some cases have been caused by unnecessary intermediaries, interested only in war-time profits. These speculators are not regarded as introducing new capital into shipping. They buy a ship, and after making enormous profits on one or two voyages, sell it at a profit. Such ships have changed hands many times in the last two years, and as each sale means a profit, freight rates have increased accordingly. Following is a comparison of berth rates, compared with the high period of 1916:

	Provisions	Cotton	(100 lbs.)
July 6, 1917—	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$3.00
United Kingdom	\$2.25	\$2.25	\$2.25
Copenhagen	2.50	2.50	2.50
Bordeaux	5.50 & 10%	6.00 & 10%	8.00
Marseilles	5.50 & 10%	6.00 & 10%	8.00
Genoa	5.50 & 10%	6.00 & 10%	8.00
July 26, 1916—	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25
United Kingdom	2.25	2.25	2.25
Copenhagen	2.50	2.50	2.50
Bordeaux	2.50	2.50	2.50
Marseilles	3.00	3.00	3.00
Havre	2.50	2.50	2.50
Genoa	3.25	3.25	3.25
July 28, 1916—	\$6.00	\$6.00	\$6.00
United Kingdom	6.00	6.00	6.00
Copenhagen	6.00	6.00	6.00
Bordeaux	10.00	10.00	10.00
Marseilles	10.00	10.00	10.00
Havre	10.00	10.00	10.00
Genoa	10.00	10.00	10.00
Measurements			
Sack flour			

What might be called the legitimate companies, such as International Mercantile Marine, have been obliged to increase their rates with the market, although their policy has been to accommodate pre-war and possible after-war customers. Despite 85 per cent to 90 per cent of space being requisitioned for British Government cargo at fixed rates, British steamship companies have paid big dividends, after paying excess profits taxes. Unrestricted neutrals and independent charterers have been the profiteers. Should any Government action be taken, it is believed it will be on an individual basis, and each case will be judged on its merits.

England and France regulated freights on neutral ships by refusing coal unless shipowner reciprocated by carrying a cargo of supplies for the Allies. With England's ownership of the coal stations throughout the world and United States control of supplies, neutral shipowners may be obliged to come to some arrangement with the Allies or keep their ships in port.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, July 30

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Birmingham, Ala.—W. D. Britt; U. S. Chicago—J. Cohen of Chicago Catalogue

Chicago—L. M. Koch of Koch Bros.; U. S. Ciudad Fuenflos, Cuba—O. Vozoso; U. S. Ciudad Fuenflos, Cuba—Y. Vasquez; U. S. Dallas, Tex.—I. Zasmer; U. S. Dallas, Tex.—L. W. Volk of Volk Bros.; Essex.

Jacksonville, Fla.—E. L. Landrum of Hutchinson Shoe Co.; U. S. Memphis—W. B. Hathaway of Hathaway Shaft Shoe Co.; U. S. New York—J. J. Connelly of National Suit & Cloak House; Essex.

New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln St. Pittsfield, Mass.—A. C. Cummings; U. S. Porto Rico—F. J. P. P. S. San Francisco—B. Katschinski of Philadelphia Shoe Stores; Avery.

San Francisco—W. P. O'Connor of Philadelphia Shoe Stores; Essex.

Savannah, Ga.—L. Cristol; U. S.

Selma, Ala.—Albert Meyer; Avery.

St. Joseph, Mo.—C. A. Battrell of Battrell Shoe Co.; Copley-Plaza

# COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## WESTERN TENNIS IN SECOND ROUND

**Out-of-Town Contestants Expected to Begin Playing in Patriotic Tournament on Chicago Tennis Club Courts**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—With important team matches in the Chicago Lawn Tennis Association league play the activities of players in the western patriotic lawn tennis tournament, replacing the annual Western Championships of former years got a slow start over Saturday and Sunday.

Out-of-town contestants will not be required to show up for matches until today when local fans will see C. S. Garland, Jr., the young Pittsburgh star and others not of the Chicago contingent measure racquets against the local field.

Two Chicagoans who have borne the title of national clay court champions started out finely. S. T. Hardy, who won his first championship back in 1892, when he shared the Pacific Coast sectional doubles championship with his brother Sumner, and won his last championship by annexing the 1917 national patriotic clay court event at Cincinnati entered the second round easily at the expense of T. E. Leecher of the Chicago Tennis Club, on whose courts the meet is being played. W. T. Hayes, national clay court champion of 1911, and the star in both the Chicago city and the Illinois State patriotic tournaments this season, dropped only one game in eliminating his first contestant.

A. L. Green, Western Intercollegiate Conference champion for the University of Chicago in 1913, won his first-round match, but W. H. Becker of the University of Illinois, 1917 Western intercollegiate champion, was defeated, L. E. Williams of Hill School, Chicago junior champion, winning handily.

The tournament will continue all this week, men's doubles starting today, and the women's events on Wednesday and Thursday. Results in men's singles to date follow:

First Round

G. T. Hayes, Chicago, defeated E. H. Fabrics, Chicago, 6-1, 6-0.  
S. T. Hardy, Chicago, defeated T. E. Leecher, Chicago, 6-1, 6-2.  
A. P. Hubbell, Chicago, defeated J. Kenfield, Chicago, 6-0, 6-3.  
A. L. Green, Chicago, defeated Erwin Gut, Chicago, 6-3, 6-2.  
L. E. Williams, Highland Park, defeated J. R. P. McKnight, Chicago, 6-1, 6-1.

B. Nath, Chicago, defeated E. Leeman, Chicago, 6-1, 6-0.  
F. S. Weadler, River Forest, defeated F. G. Deering, Chicago, 6-1, 6-3.  
R. M. Burdick, Chicago, defeated D. T. Williams, Chicago, 6-1, 6-0.  
D. Wiley, Evanston, defeated W. H. Becker, University of Illinois, 6-2, 6-3.  
Hugo Wolff, Chicago, defeated S. C. Hancock, Chicago, 6-0, 6-3.  
Roger Carver, Chicago, defeated W. J. Hoppe, Chicago, 6-0, 7-5.  
Allen Wylie, Chicago, defeated G. A. Neaves, Chicago, 6-4, 6-2.  
W. S. Chafford, Lake Forest, defeated Harvey Smith, Chicago, 6-4, 3-6, 6-2.

J. F. Day, Chicago, defeated A. C. Connolly, Chicago, 6-0, 6-0.  
I. Hadsell, Chicago, defeated L. Yet, Chicago, 6-3, 3-6, 6-1.  
Second Round

Allen Wylie, Chicago, defeated F. Weadler, Chicago, 6-2, 7-5.

**OARSMEN HOLD ANNUAL MEETING AND PLÁN RACES**

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Representatives of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen held their annual convention at the New York Athletic Club Saturday evening, elected officers for the coming year, and discussed the future of amateur rowing in the United States.

Owing to the number of watermen who have enlisted in some branch of the Government fighting forces, it was decided to make no effort to hold championships of any kind during the season of 1917, but to be prepared to restore the sport at the earliest opportunity. There will be local regattas held by the various clubs throughout the country, but the rules governing the sanctioning of these meets will be relaxed for the period of the war.

On account of the difficulty many clubs have already experienced in making up eights because of the depletion of active oarsmen, it was decided to waive the rules governing junior, intermediate, and senior classifications until such time as rowing should be restored to its former basis. Clubs will be permitted to have their members contest in mixed crews without such contesting having any effect on the classifications of the individuals concerned.

The association will continue to encourage schoolboy rowing by every means in its power in the expectation of a national revival of athletics similar to that which followed after the close of the Civil War.

Rowing clubs in Philadelphia will hold informal regattas throughout the summer and will turn over all receipts from admission fees to the war hospital funds.

The annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen was to have been held in Lynn, Mass., on Friday and Saturday of last week, but was canceled owing to the war.

**CINCINNATI GETS RUETHER**

CHICAGO, Ill.—Walter Ruether, the hard-hitting left-handed pitcher with the Chicago Nationals, left last night to join the Cincinnati club, to which he was released for the waiver price. Ruether, who came from the Pacific Coast League, has not been pitching in good form since early in the season.

## HOME-BRED GOLF PLAYERS TAKE LEADING HONORS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—American-born professional golfers have proved superior to those who studied under St. Andrews and came to this country to impart their knowledge. In the international team matches which ended at the Garden City Golf Club Saturday, the Homebreds aggregation won by almost 60 holes from its nearest competitor. The Homebreds scored 152 holes in the three days of play at Baltusrol, Siwanoy, and Garden City, as compared to 87 for the Scots, 72 for the English and 28 for the amateur team captained by J. D. Travers.

This tournament was one of the most successful and most interesting golf exhibitions ever performed in this vicinity. Arranged primarily as a means of raising money for a war relief fund to be donated to the government by the Professional Golfers Association, it developed into a series of exceptional golf displays with the leading players in the country facing each other.

It was so successful that it may lead to another meeting later in the season. Some professional proposed that a team contest between the British born players and American born, with amateurs and professionals on both sides, should be held. In such a case 20 golfers would be on each side.

The finishing matches over the Garden City course brought out the best golf of the week in most cases. Garden City is a championship links in every respect, and it forced the visiting golf stars to develop their game to a high point. M. J. Brady, the Massachusetts open champion, went over the course in 74 in defeating Oswald Kirkby, the metropolitan amateur champion, by 5 holes, and T. L. McNamara of Taplow, collected a 74 in defeating D. E. Sawyer. Par is 73.

J. D. Travers finished his week in fine form. During the competitions the three-time national amateur champion and once open title holder was called upon to meet three of the greatest professional players in this country. At Baltusrol Travers defeated Gilbert Nicholls, the metropolitan open champion, by 3 holes. J. Hutchinson, recent winner of the national patriotic open at Whittemarsh Valley defeated Travers by 1 up. Travers met W. C. Hagen of Rochester, the former open champion, Saturday, and won by 3 holes. Both men played well, considering the difficulties presented at Garden City. Travers made the journey in 79, and Hagen needed two more strokes.

T. Jones Jr. proved himself the most consistent member of the amateur team by defeating Emmett French of York 1 up and finishing the week undefeated in an individual match. The Atlanta boy gained a lot of respect as a golfer who is always dangerous. Jones disposed of Cyril Walker at Baltusrol and Fred McLeod at Siwanoy. All of these professionals are players of rank, and the little southern amateur champion deserves all the credit in the world for his achievement. The summaries:

FOURTHS

AMATEURS VS. HOME-BREDS

J. D. Travers and Oswald Kirby... 0  
D. E. Sawyer and J. G. Anderson... 0  
R. T. Jones Jr. and Perry Adair... 0  
Norman Maxwell and J. S. Worthington... 0  
C. E. Van Vleck Jr. and Grantham Rice... 0  
John Burke and Herbert Lagerblade... 0

Total ..... 0

M. J. Brady and W. C. Hagen... 2  
T. L. McNamara and T. L. Kerrigan... 2  
John Dowling and Emmet French... 2  
E. W. Loos and Charles Hoffner... 2  
Otto Hackbart and George McLean... 2  
John Burke and Herbert Lagerblade... 2

Total ..... 2

INDIVIDUAL MATCHES

AMATEURS VS. HOME-BREDS

Travers ..... 3 Holes

Kirby ..... 0 Brandy

Sawyer ..... 0 McNamara

Anderson ..... 0 Dowling

Jones ..... 1 French

Maxwell ..... 0 Kerrigan

Worthington ..... 0 Loos

Hoffner ..... 0 Hagen

Van Vleck ..... 0 McLean

Rice ..... 0 Hackbart

Burke ..... 0 Burke

Lagerblade ..... 0 Lagerblade

Total ..... 4 Total ..... 35

ENGLISH VS. SCOTCH

Gilbert Nichols and Cyril Walker... 3  
George Sargent and Herbert Strong... 0  
W. F. Reid and Arthur Reid... 0  
Frank Belwood and A. J. Sanderson... 0  
Harry Harris and Gordon Smith... 0

Total ..... 3

ENGLISH VS. SCOTCH

Nichols ..... 4 Hutchinson ... 0 MacFarlane ... 0

Barnes ..... 0 Smith ... 0 A. Smith ... 0

Sargent ..... 0 Fotheringham ... 0 M. Fotheringham ... 0

W. Reid ..... 0 McLean ... 0 M. McLean ... 0

Belwood ..... 0 Simpson ... 0 C. Simpson ... 0

Harris ..... 0 Mackie ... 0 A. Mackie ... 0

A. Reid ..... 0 Cunningham ... 0 E. Cunningham ... 0

D. Smith ..... 0 Campbell ... 0 J. Campbell ... 0

Total ..... 10 Total ..... 10

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING

Won Lost P.C.

New Haven ..... 46 21 .687

Lawrence ..... 40 28 .583

New London ..... 37 29 .561

Bridgeport ..... 35 32 .478

Worcester ..... 33 36 .476

Portland ..... 38 40 .412

Springfield ..... 28 39 .400

Hartford ..... 25 45 .357

RESULTS SATURDAY

Lawrence 3, Portland 1.

Springfield 6, Worcester 2.

New London 8, Bridgeport 6.

Bridgeport 5, New London 2.

Hartford 3, New Haven 1.

Hartford 4, New Haven 1.

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Hartford 1, Bridgeport 0.

## EASTERN CLUBS IN NEW SERIES

CINCINNATI WILL MEET NEW YORK THIS WEEK IN GAMES WHICH WILL COUNT CONSIDERABLY IN BATTLE FOR NATIONAL PENNANT

SCHEDULE OF GAMES FOR WEEK

Monday—Boston at Chicago, New York at Pittsburgh; Brooklyn at Cincinnati, Philadelphia at St. Louis.

Tuesday—Boston at Chicago, New York at Pittsburgh; Brooklyn at Cincinnati, Philadelphia at St. Louis.

Wednesday—Boston at Chicago, New York at Pittsburgh; Brooklyn at Cincinnati, Philadelphia at St. Louis.

Thursday—Boston at Chicago, New York at Pittsburgh; Brooklyn at Cincinnati, Philadelphia at St. Louis.

Friday—Boston at Chicago, New York at Pittsburgh; Brooklyn at Cincinnati, Philadelphia at St. Louis.

Saturday—Boston at Chicago, New York at Pittsburgh; Brooklyn at Cincinnati, Philadelphia at St. Louis.

Sunday—New York at Cincinnati, Brooklyn at St. Louis, Philadelphia at Chicago.

## NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	54	29	.651
St. Louis	51	40	.590
Cincinnati	54	44	.551
Philadelphia	47	39	.524
Chicago	46	45	.495
Brooklyn	42	46	.477
Boston	36	50	.419
Pittsburgh	39	61	.339

RESULTS SATURDAY

St. Louis 5, Boston 4.

Brooklyn 6, Pittsburgh 2.

Brooklyn 4, Philadelphia 2.

Chicago 6, New York 5.

Philadelphia 6, Cincinnati 3.

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Boston 3, St. Louis 1.

New York 6, Chicago 5.

Philadelphia 1, Cincinnati 0.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Chicago.

New York at Pittsburgh.

Brooklyn at Cincinnati.

Philadelphia at St. Louis.

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Boston 3, St. Louis 1.

New York 6, Chicago 5.

Philadelphia 1, Cincinnati 0.

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Philadelphia 1, Cincinnati 0.

GAMES TODAY

## LIGHT SHED ON BELGIAN AFFAIRS

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**

PARIS, France.—M. Roland de Marès, writing in *Le Temps*, gives a description of present conditions in Belgium based on information gained from well-informed persons who have recently left Belgium, and whose information, being the result of experience in different parts of the country, is especially valuable.

From the economic point of view the situation in Belgium, he writes, is critical, and without the help of the food committee would be extremely serious. It is interesting to know that a great mass of the inhabitants of Northern France are now in the towns of Belgium, and that they have been everywhere well received. The Belgians make point of expressing their affection and respect for France on all possible occasions. Their reply to the German attempt to make them less French has been countered by an especial effort to become more familiar with the French language on the part of the Flemish-speaking population, and in the two years since the war began French has been more widely spoken in the northern provinces, and even in the country districts, than it has been for the last 15 years. The "activism" represented by the self-styled "Council of Flanders," and which sometimes disturbs Belgians outside the country, is nothing accounted of by the Belgians in Belgium. They do not trouble themselves about it, they merely ignore it. There is no longer any trace of antagonism between the Flemish and the Walloons, all signs of the old quarrels have disappeared. Nowadays they only remember that they are Belgian, that they want a free country, that they anticipate the return of King Albert, and that they are deeply moved by the idea of one day seeing again the Belgian soldiers, who are on the Yser.

In spite of all that has been said on the subject, the real inwardness of the deportations does not seem to have been generally realized abroad, nor the intense feeling which they have aroused. It is alleged that the real reason for this policy of deportation has not been the desire for more labor for Germany, but that they are due to Hindenburg, who has insisted on them, contrary to the wishes of von Bissing, who, understanding what their effect would be, opposed them. The reason for them is said to have been a calculated plan for rendering the Belgian and French, by a process of attrition, incapable of any effort for a long time to come, in order that the safety of Germany in the west might be absolutely guaranteed for at least a century. From the German troops and officers of various grades who daily pass through Belgium, going and coming from Germany, a point of view can be gained which is unattainable elsewhere. According to the German officers, the praise of Hindenburg is exaggerated, the masses of the people believe in him, but the military leaders who really count are von Falkenhayn, Ludendorff, and von Stein. The latter enjoys an especial prestige, owing to the fact that he advised against the attack on Verdun last year and predicted the actual results of the operations. The opinion obtains that the German army will go on fighting so long as it is adequately fed, and that the people will stand as long as the army does not lose heart; a loss of morale on the part of the army might have a great effect on the population.

It is stated that there is great shortage of food in Germany where turnip soup forms the principal article of diet among the poorer classes, and that the rich traders of the Rhine make efforts to obtain permission to pass some time in Belgium where there are fewer restrictions on food. The German troops passing through Belgium on their way to the front are said to be very well equipped, and are very superior to those who went through in 1916, but the impression is formed that less war material goes through than was the case last year. The requisition of metals goes on unceasingly, and the train lines and the lines of local railways round Brussels have been taken up. A commission has even come from Berlin to Brussels to decide which among the works of art in bronze and copper are really valuable from the artistic point of view, and they are spared from the melting pot only by its authorization.

**DIPLOMATIC CHANGE PLANNED**  
**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**

MADRID, Spain.—As mentioned in a cable to The Christian Science Monitor, a most important diplomatic change is just about to be made. At the time of writing, Senor Juan Antonio Cavestany, who has a considerable reputation as a poet and is a member of the Spanish Academy, is being sent to Lisbon as Minister to Portugal in place of Senor Lopez Munoz. The latter, a former member of the Government, and highly acceptable to the Portuguese, was sent to Lisbon by the Count de Romanones on the Republic's entering the European war.

With regard to various rumors in circulation about the attitude of foreign powers to Spain at the present time, La Epoca, the Government organ which voices the opinions of the Premier, says: "One hears it said everywhere that nations friendly to Spain have an interest in seeing our internal peace disturbed. A few moments of reflection are enough to make it clear that this accusation is void of foundation. England and France, toward whom these imputations are directed, are on the contrary most interested in tranquillity reigning in Spain. The truth is that disturbances in the Peninsula might result in interruption in our commerce with them. It is not, as a matter of egoism, that we are persuaded that France and England desire nothing more than the internal peace of Spain."

**BRITISH RECRUITING IN U. S.**  
**By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor**

OTTAWA, Ont.—Sir Edward Kemp, Minister of Militia, stated to the

House of Commons recently that as a result of the activities of British recruiting mission in the United States, the number of recruits who had reported in Canada was 2873. Of this total 2194 had been for the Canadian expeditionary force and 679 for the British expeditionary force. The total number of recruits who enlisted in the Canadian Army was 6347 for the month of June and during that period the casualties in the force totaled 4351.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

### Athletes as Patriots

MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL.—The "flanneled tools," alluded to somewhat slightly by Mr. Kipling at the time of the Boer War, have in the present crisis proved their worth in sterling style. The amateur sportsmen of America are today mobilized, not on the court or diamond or gridiron, but upon the Campus Martius. The foot-ball, tennis, golf, baseball stars of a season are scattered today through the training camps of the Marines, the Regular Army, the militia units, and the Navy. In strange contrast to the ready enlistment in every branch of service come amateurs and amateur players of every sort, is the seeming reluctance of the professional athletes to make any close acquaintance with recruiting officers.

This same ratio of enlistment between the amateur players and the professional athletes seems to hold good throughout the country. There are notable exceptions in the ranks of the professional athletes, but these only serve to make the slowness of enlistments of their fellow professionals stand out in greater contrast.

**If We Had Followed Bad Advice**

DULUTH HERALD.—Do you remember how, only a little while ago, a lot of people were declaring that the only way to solve the Mexican problem was for the United States to sail in and take charge? Do you remember that these people reproached the Government severely for taking advantage of the plight of distracted Mexico to wade in and take her over for our own good—and incidentally also for ours, or rather for the good of those whose eyes were fixed on the mines, oil wells, timber and other rich resources of Mexico?

Well—  
We didn't do it, thanks to the President.

How about it now?  
You haven't heard a word from Villa for months.

Even the straggling bands that plundered in his name a little while ago seem to have subsided.

Mexico is quieting down steadily. The Carranza Government seems to be making good. It has full control of most of Mexico, and there seems to be no difficulty in the way of getting early control of the rest of it.

A pro-American sentiment is rapidly growing in Mexico.

Prominent Mexicans and Mexican newspapers, despite the eager and liberally financed German propaganda in that country, are urging Mexican participation in the war on the side of the United States.

**Keep Banana Borts Going**

NEW YORK MAIL.—Central Americans and the West Indies. They have been bound to us by a network of American transportation lines and by an intense American trade. The chief carrier of that trade so far as Jamaica and Central America are concerned has been the United Fruit Company. The steamers that bring bananas to us take back every sort of American product. For passengers in both directions there are luxurious accommodations. United Fruit has been perhaps the most potent single factor in the bettering of Pan-American relations. Every withdrawal of those vessels means a weakening of our influence in the region where we can least afford to have it weakened. There is another consideration. The banana is the poor man's food. Six billion bananas were last year imported into the United States. The sun and rain of the tropics, without human intervention, produce this food in luxurious abundance. The ships cannot be spared to take bananas abroad. They can be brought to the United States in quantities sufficient to free other American food for European use. Both political and economic reasons urge us to go slow in the manner of cutting our ocean services to Central America.

### Concerning Gasoline

DAYTON NEWS.—Gasoline is \$1 a gallon in Paris and so scarce that the French Government has found it necessary to regulate the sale. No one in Paris is permitted to buy more gasoline than he needs for immediate use, and the immediate use must be urgent if any purchase whatever is permitted. In this country the price of gasoline has been advancing steadily, many different causes being blamed for the rise. Among other excuses for higher prices, scarcity of the product has been mentioned. What is the matter? Why the lack of gasoline? Is the trouble due to the rapidly increasing number of automobiles and aeroplanes and inability of producers on that account to keep the supply equal to the demand? Or is there a deliberate plan to keep the supply down to a point where it will be possible to make scarcity serve as a plausible pretext for continued price-raising? There must be some explanation of the situation. What is it?

### TWO CROPS ON SAME LAND

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Forty tons of sheared peas from 20 acres is the yield of one Douglas County farm northeast of Lawrence, Kan., says a dispatch to the Star. This was the first crop. Now the same 20 acres is doing double duty by growing corn, planted since the peas were cut three weeks ago. The crop, when cut and hauled to the canning factory, sold for 2 cents a pound, bringing \$1600.

## RAILWAYMEN AND FOOD QUESTIONS

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**

LONDON, England.—A public demonstration was held in Hyde Park by the National Union of Railwaymen preliminary to their annual general meeting on the following day. There were five platforms, and the speakers included: Mr. J. H. Thomas, M. P., and Mr. T. Lowth, assistant general secretary, and Mr. R. Williams, secretary of the Transport Workers Federation.

Although the meeting was called to declare the determination of organized railwaymen not to submit to "industrial compulsion," the speeches dealt with other questions, such as food prices, profiteering, and the development of the National Union of Railwaymen. The following resolution, which was put from the five platforms at the same time, was carried without opposition:

"This meeting of organized railwaymen records its appreciation of the continued growth and influence of the N. U. R., and reaffirms its determination to continue its work until all railwaymen are organized in one union. Having regard to the sacrifices which have already been made by organized labor, both by lives and the temporary abandonment of trade-union principles, we view with alarm the tendency in some quarters to introduce industrial conscription, and are satisfied that any such attempt will be resisted by the workers of the country. We further express our determination to insist upon a peace which shall not only be permanent, but shall free the people at home from the curse of militarism."

Mr. Thomas, in supporting the resolution, said that the control of the food of the country had now become a public scandal. He could not reconcile the increased cost of living with balance sheets that showed enormous profits, or the shortage of food with the holding up that was taking place.

He hoped the Government would fully understand that they were in earnest in the matter, and would realize that they were not thinking of the railwaymen alone, but of the wives and children of the men who were fighting their battles, and of the pensioners who had no trade unions to plead their cause. Because they were thinking of all these, Mr. Thomas concluded, he declared in the name of their union that they were prepared to withdraw any demand for any bonus if the Government would reduce the cost of living to the people of the country.

### THE NEIGHBORHOOD

Each week four of the sailors from the Commonwealth pier are invited to enjoy the week-end activities of the Elizabeth Peabody House. A week ago yesterday the men were guests at a dinner and yesterday four more of the young men went to the summer camp at Sharon for an outing. Last Thursday a score of Italian women and children enjoyed an outing at the Warren estate at Waltham. Beginning this week dances will be held Wednesday and Friday evenings.

Mrs. Alfred Goodale and Mrs. Holmes Hinckley, workers in the food conservation movement, spoke at the meeting of the Mothers' Club of the Cambridge Neighborhood House Saturday morning. They explained the use of the iceless refrigerator and the fireless cooker. Next Tuesday six boys go to Long-sought-for Lodge at Westford.

Nearly 250 women observed the eighth anniversary, last Wednesday afternoon, of the Folk Handicraft department of the Dennisin House, which tends to revive the interest of the women in the handicraft of their native land. The party was resplendent with color and a large birthday cake was decorated with eight candles and trimmed with the flags of the allied nations. "Peter Patalon" was given by the dramatic club on Thursday night.

A basket luncheon and entertainment was held last Thursday afternoon and evening at the Roxbury Neighborhood House for the benefit of war relief work. Dances are held every Friday evening.

About 150 children enjoyed automobile trips from the North Bennet Street Neighborhood House last week, and about the same number attended performances at Keith's Theater. Thursday was manager's day, and the visitors inspected the activities of the school and of the camp at Boxford, Mass.

Continued success has been attained this year by the flower mission of the North End Union. Flowers are contributed by people of suburban towns. At the Union the children make up bouquets which are distributed through the district on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons.

The Friday Mothers Club of the Norfolk Neighborhood House held an outing last Wednesday on an island in Marblehead Harbor.

### REPORT ON RUMANIAN HARVEST

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—The following semi-official statement concerning the Rumanian harvest has been issued to the German press: The exportation of grain from Rumania has led during the last few months to brilliant results. On some days the quantities of grain transported by way of the railroads and the Danube have been in excess of the daily requirements of a hundred million people. What a relief! so ample an addition means to the Central Powers need scarcely be said. Intelligent cooperation between the military authorities and the civil population alone could have led to this gratifying success. Especially noteworthy is the zeal with which the rural population of Rumania have placed themselves at the service of the cause. The excellent traffic arrangements, the smoothly running cooperation of producers and contractors, of railways and shipping, the improvement of the

transfer arrangements in the Danube harbors have also contributed considerably to the success achieved. The magnitude of that success can be gauged by comparing the present exportation of grain with that of the previous year when Rumania was at peace, and when the whole of her territory, including Moldavia, participated. The daily average exportation in May exceeded the record figures for the busiest days of the previous year.

### PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

**Joseph Hartigan**

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**NEW HAYMAKING DEVICES**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Haymaking operations are beginning in Ireland, and several devices are being recommended in the press to farmers. In

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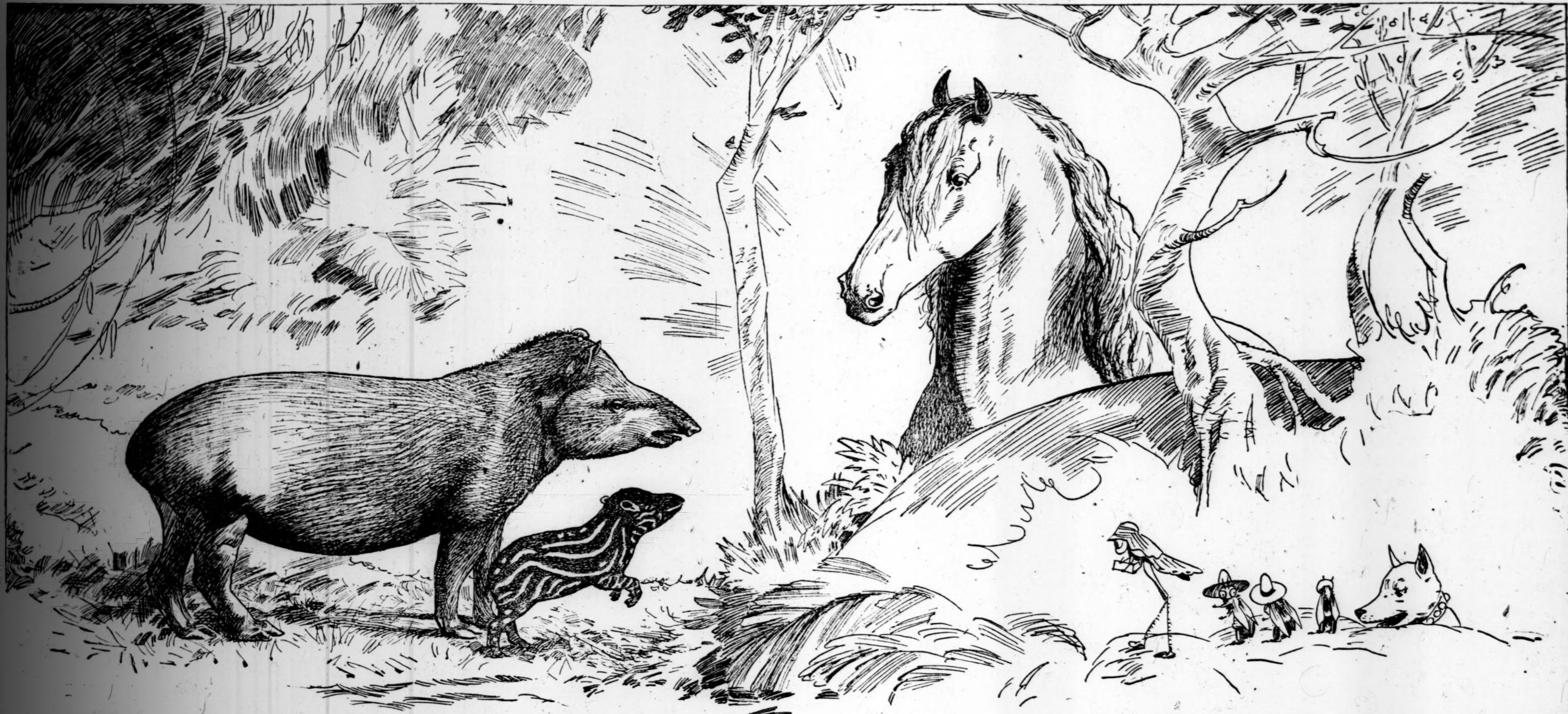
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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## The Amiable Tapir Is Taught by His Cousin the Art of Being a Horse



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Busy rubbed his eyes when he first saw the Brazilian tapir. He felt sure he must be looking at one of the Tapir Twins which had somehow found its way to South America, and, while he knew the twins could swim, he didn't know they could swim so far. Presently Busy noticed that the great white spot which marked the Malayan tapir, like a white blanket thrown over its sides and back, was entirely absent from this animal, although otherwise it closely resembled its Malayan relative. Busy wondered

how two animals so widely separated could be so nearly alike.

While our Mr. Grasshop was getting ready to interview the new tapir, Dingo suddenly began to bark and, dashing into the grass close by, routed out a little animal which looked, for all the world, like a tiny tapir whose coat some one with a brushful of yellow paint had playfully decorated in pattern of stripes, spots and dashes.

"My baby," squealed the big tapir. Then, noticing the admiration which the little one had aroused, the mother observed, proudly, "We grown-up tapirs are rather plainly dressed, but, when it comes to dressing our children, we like them to be as gay as

possible, don't we, Orlando?" And Orlando, for that was the baby's name, frisked and squealed to show that they did.

Our Mr. Grasshop was now about ready to put his first question, when there came another interruption. This time it was a horse, which came crashing through the brush and thrust its head over the hilltop where the tapirs and their visitors were gathered.

"Good morning," shouted the newcomer breezily. "I thought I'd find you here, Cousin Tapir."

"Good morning, Cousin Horse," said the tapir. "I've been expecting you. You see," explained the tapir to the

bees, "I'm taking lessons from the horse."

"Lessons in what?" asked Busy.

"In being a horse," replied the tapir. "You see, we're related in a way—the horse and I. That is, we have the same ancestors, way back. Thousands of years ago you couldn't have told the ancestors of the tapir, the horse and the rhinoceros apart.

Only the rhinoceros liked to fight, and so he developed a surly disposition and a thick hide. The horse developed into a fine runner, with long legs and a single hoof, instead of hoofs, like mine. This single hoof enables him to bound easily along on the hard earth. Then, by and by, men

began to take the horse in hand and trained and educated him until he is the splendid, fearless, amiable, faithful creature we see today.

"But the tapirs haven't changed much. We're about as we were thousands of years ago. We're pretty much like our ancestors. When I got to thinking about this and how the horses are loved and cared for by men, and how the tapirs might have been horses today if our ancestors had only started out to be, I decided that perhaps it wasn't too late, even now, to begin to be a horse. So, one day, I found Cousin Horse, here in his pasture, and we talked it over and he consented to

give me lessons. I can squeal and frisk like a horse already, and I believe my mane has grown an inch. But I'm terribly ashamed of my stubby tail. Friend Horse has a fine long tail, covered with wavy hair a yard in length, while I haven't as much hair on my tail as a pig has. But perhaps it will grow."

"She's doing splendidly," put in the horse, heartily. "She has an amiable disposition, about like a horse's, you know, and that goes a long way. She has a brother who is a regular pet in a gentleman's family. He gets plenty to eat and good care, and all his people think a lot of him. And look at little Orlando. Why, he's as frisky as

any colt. Oh, we'll make a horse of you yet, Mrs. Tapir. Of course, it will take time. But just think of the time it took to make a horse of me."

The tapir squealed and snorted, little Orlando frisked and the horse neighed, and pranced; and through it all it was not difficult to see that they really might have had the same ancestors, way back.

Our Mr. Grasshop, who had listened carefully, now put his pad in his pocket. Said he to Dingo, as he turned to go: "There's no use writing down things like this, Dingo. People would never believe 'em, would they?"

And Dingo said, "No."

## The Indians' Summer Meeting in Casco Bay

Four great tribes of the Abenaki held the country about Casco Bay. Along the Saco River, southwest of the Bay, were the Sokokis. To the northwest, in the Kennebec valley, lived the Canibals. To the east, between Small Point and the St. George River, was the home of the Wawenocks. The land of Anuccisco, Casco Bay, and the great valley of the Androscoggin, was the territory of the Anasagunticooks, who, since they also included the Pejepscots at the head of the bay, were the strongest of the allied tribes. During the winter, the four tribes kept each within the limits of their own territory. Every summer, however, three of them met in Casco Bay.

Every June, the Canabes from the Kennebec and the Anasagunticooks from the Androscoggin joined the Pejepscots in the New Meadows River, writes Williams Haynes in "Casco Bay Yarns." Here the long procession of their canoes strung along through the Middle Ground, between Coombs and Bombazine Islands, round Doughty's Cove, over the Long Reach and then across Harpswell Cove.

At the foot of Harpswell Neck, the canoes were beached, the motley throng disembarked, and the braves, their birch canoes on their shoulders, followed by the drudging squaws luging the household goods, set off over what is still called "the old carrying-place." In the Middle Bay, they embarked again and camped finally on Mair Point Neck. Here they were joined by their kinsmen, the Wawenocks from Small Point. They had come to the rendezvous by hugging close to the long arms of Sebasco-degan Island, gliding through the swift rushing tides of the Gurnet, crossing Harpswell Sound, and carrying across Harpswell Neck where it is narrowed by the opposite dents of Wigdeon and Wilson's Coves. On Mair Point, the Abenakis held a great family reunion. There were feasts and sports, songs and dancing. . . . The women, as they cooked banquets, exchanged confidences and retailed choice bits of tribal gossip. The boys and girls, a noisy, boisterous mob, accompanied by snarling, mangy dogs, roamed the woods or scrambled over the rocks of the shore. After a week of resting and jollification, the assembled throngs broke up into little family groups and scattered among the many islands of the bay.

There was a serious side to these early vacation trips among the Casco Islands. Every day the men went off hunting and fishing, but not for sport's sake. The women, too, though they stayed in the island encampments, had no time to loll on the fragrant carpets of the cool pine groves, and even the children must forgo play for work. All toiled in anticipation of the long, hungry winter. The men brought

back whales, seals and porpoises. The women refined the whale oil; dressed the seal skins; and hacked the tough porpoise hides into thongs for snowshoes and soles for moccasins. The children dug clams and dried them in the sun. Their little brown hands erected strange monuments. On most of the Casco Islands, great heaps of clam shells, crumbled almost to dust now and covered with grasses and shrubs, still mark the sites of old Indian summer camps. On Little Chebeague Island, near the boat landing, is a monstrous big heap, and every summer visitor to Baileys and Orr's Island knows the twin heaps on the banks of Will's Strait. The big, fat, quahog clams were great favorites, and the shores of Quahog Bay are fairly lined with old shell heaps.

Before the summer was fairly over, the wigwams on the islands came down. The canoes were loaded with hides, oil, dried fish and sun-cured clams. Again Mair Point was the rendezvous, and there, before returning to the inland villages, where the old men and other women had been patiently tending the corn crop, the Harvest Home was celebrated. By the time the shivering blasts of the equinoctial storms whipped the foam-tipped waves across the bay, the Abenakis were safe in their winter villages, snug in the deep pine forests of the mainland.

Such people were the Abenakis and this was their life when the Speedwells' company met them that summer of 1603 in Casco Bay. Long after the coming of the English, they continued these summer migrations. Barber with the white men was added to the program, but little else was changed.

## The Dog and His Shadow

One day a dog, carrying a piece of meat in his mouth, crossed a plank over a stream, and, looking down into the clear water below him, saw his shadow reflected there.

Speaking of Oban, there is a quaint poem, which runs thus:

"Tis there the steamboats drive about—

My tongue is no deceiver—  
Out and in, and in and out.  
Like shuttle of the weaver;  
Tis now to Mull, and now to Skye,  
And now to mouth of Clyde, sir,  
Like magic steed, with snorting speed.  
They paw the purple tide, sir."

There are other verses, too, and following each there runs the chorus:

"For Oban is a dainty place,  
In distant or in high lands,  
No town delights the tourist race  
Like Oban in the Highlands."

Out of the lake-like bay all these steamers at length make their way, pointing their noses in various directions. Every trip is delightful in its way; Staffa has its curious rock columns like those at the Giant's

Causeway, Iona has memories of St. Columba, who founded an early Christian colony there, and Tobermory, on the Island of Mull, is a quaint, primitive little town, rising steeply up from its quays, and perhaps you may have heard Harry Lauder sing of it. But no trip is more beautiful than that to the Isle of Skye, nor half so long.

Leaving Oban at 7 o'clock on the

most perfect of mornings, you would sit contentedly on the steamer's deck

while it dodged in and out between

the numerous little islands and the harbors of the mainland, making occa-

sional landings at both. The sea is al-

ways blue and opal, changing into all sorts

of deeper tints, where it runs far in-

land and the bays are inclosed by

velvety dark mountains veiled in pur-

ple. Nowhere is there more lovely

scenery than among these western

isles of Scotland. But all day you

would have sailed on in that steamer

and the chances are that before the

trip was over clouds would have come

up and darkened the sky, and that,

upon arrival at Portree, the port of

Skye, there would be a fine mist di-

ving in your face. One traveler who

made this long trip of 12 hours, from

Oban to Skye, thought she had never

felt half so far out of the world; it

seemed as though she had spent a life-

time on that boat, always drifting

further and farther from civilization.

At first it had all been so beautiful

as almost to seem unreal in its fairy-

like coloring; then, when the rain

clouds gathered, the beauty had faded

and the loneliness set in. And this

impression only increased as the land-

ing at Portree was made.

Rough crofters, or farmers, lounged

about in the mud, speaking low, gut-

teral Gaelic and glancing queerly at

the strangers, of whom there were only

four en route for the principal hotel

of the place. The climb up to this

dreary little hotel was all heavy mist

and steep, slippery steps; and, arrived

there, everything was dingy and damp

and cheerless. Surely the world

seemed far away. Such stillness as

there was all about; not even did the

rain splash or drip comfortably. No

one passed along the rutty main street,

and, when one looked out of the win-

dow, all was blackness and shifting

mist and distant, shadowy black moun-

tain peaks.

But you would likely find some im-

provement in the weather on the fol-

lowing morning, so that you could

tramp about or motor across the is-

land, dodging the banks of mist which

are met with even in the sunshine,

and shooting up and down hill along

the rough little road between the

heather-covered moors and the peat

bogs, with always the sharp, purplish

mountains, mist-encircled, in the

background. Now and then you

would pass a farmer on horseback or

a woman carrying on her back a

creel, or deep basket, filled with

square bricks of peat. Past the

"Coolin Hills" you would probably go,

glancing up at the jagged peaks now

appearing, now disappearing through

the mist, over to the hamlet of Dunve-

gan. Here there is an interesting old

castle, picturesque as one could

wish, with its turrets and terraces

overhanging the deep, waters of a

loch. If you should have chance to

see the laird, MacLeod of MacLeod

himself, dressed in his kilt, the picture

would have been complete. This old

castle of his has associations, too,

one of which is the long-ago visit

which Dr. Johnson paid to the place

on his famous tour of the Highlands.

Then back again towards Portree

you would go, crossing little stone

bridges over burns, passing crofters'

cottages by the roadside—these some-

times being poor things of whitewash

and thatch, without chimneys or wind-

windows, but more often neater, more

modern huts with roofs of slate. As

you rounded a turn in the road and

## THE HOME FORUM

## Man's Unity With God

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**C**HIST JESUS, in his prayer for his disciples, as recorded in the seventeenth chapter of John's Gospel, gave expression to the most exalted concept of man's scientific oneness with God. He himself understood perfectly the real man's oneness with God, divine Love, and in praying for his followers he desired that this spiritual fact might be visibly demonstrated: "That they all may be one; as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us; that the world may believe that thou hast sent me."

Christian Science makes it clear that the most important thing for anyone to know is that the real man is eternally at-one with his divine Principle, Love. Herein is plainly illustrated the practical nature of the theology of Christian Science, and the inseparability of demonstration from doctrine. The atonement, that is, man's at-onement, or unity, with God, as understood in Christian Science, is not a mere doctrinal theory. It is a practical fact which can be, and must be, proved in the details of daily living. Christian Science clears away the difficulties in regard to the atonement which have for ages perplexed and baffled devout thinkers. "Atonement is the exemplification of man's unity with God, whereby man reflects divine Truth, Life, and Love." So Mrs. Eddy writes in *Science and Health* (p. 18), and continuing, she says: "Jesus of Nazareth taught and demonstrated man's oneness with the Father, and for this we owe him endless homage."

On this basis the individual understands something of man's highest possibilities as a child of God, for it means that man is seen to be, as he really is, the idea or reflection of divine Mind. Whatever God is, that idea, man, reflects. Knowledge of this fact silences forever the "miserable-worm-of-the-dust" theory concerning man, and spiritual understanding, thus awakened, learns the unlimited possibilities that the knowledge of the

truth concerning man and God conveys. With this knowledge a man proves that his right hand cannot forget her cunning, because, conscious of the unity of his spiritual selfhood with the divine Mind, he learns that all might, power and intelligence belong to God and are eternal and that evil and incapacity are the lie concerning God and man.

The realization of man's oneness with God is the aim of all intelligent Christian effort, and this realization is the means whereby all evil is overcome. It is therefore plain why Christ Jesus laid emphasis on this point. It is safe to say that every problem that confronts the human family is due to the belief that man is separated from God, and it is equally plain that every problem is solved by realizing man's unity with God. A problem indicates that a man is demonstrating his belief in evil instead of his knowledge of God. The solution to the problem lies in realizing the presence of infinite good. This can be done only as he perceives the unreality of anything that the human senses present. Does the problem relate to health? The solution is afforded by realizing man's oneness with God, for it is clear that the man who is at-one with reflecting God cannot possibly be discordant. Thus, it is learned also that matter is not man, is the problem one of financial lack? Then the need is to realize that man, being inseparable from infinite good, God, has an abundant supply for every need, and that lack belongs to the false sense that believes the sick and stoning race of Adam to be man.

The abiding consciousness of man's oneness with divine Love is a sure protection in the midst of danger. In new and trying experiences and amid unusual and unforeseen circumstances one needs to depend wholly upon God in taking every step. This can be done intelligently and fearlessly when one realizes the real man's oneness with God and the non-entity

of mortality. It was surely a knowledge of this fact that enabled David to sing so confidently: "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty. I will say of the Lord, He is my refuge and my fortress: my God; in him will I trust."

So long as the belief that man is separated from God exists, so long will experience be discordant, beset with sin and disease, which are believed to be inevitable and irresistible. But as soon as man's inseparability from God is seen, even faintly, human experience begins to assume a different aspect. Mortals have long been striving to overcome sin through the effort of human will, but have hopelessly failed, simply because will-power itself is animal in nature, and its use intensifies, rather than overcomes animality. When a man realizes man's unity with God, he perceives the unreality of matter, sin, and death, and in the exact ratio of this understanding of God he proves his dominion over them. Thus it is proved that these evils do not exist in the domain of good, which is in reality infinite and ever present. The value of the great truth which Christ Jesus taught and which Christian Science has again revealed to humanity, bravely struggling to overcome sin, cannot be too highly estimated. "To admit," Mrs. Eddy writes in "Unity of Good" (p. 54), "that sin has any claim whatever, just or unjust, is to admit a dangerous fact. Hence the fact must be denied; for if sin's claim be allowed in any degree, then sin destroys the *at-onement*, or oneness with God,—unity which sin recognizes as its most potent and deadly enemy."

Then let us make practical use of this priceless knowledge of Truth, for thus all sin, all erring thought, must be effaced. Since harmony, joy, strength, peace, and freedom are qualities of the divine Mind, God, man reflects and enjoys these God-like qualities. A man's enjoyment of harmony, health, and holiness increases in proportion as he realizes and demonstrates what he knows of man's unity with God. By dissociating ourselves more and more from materiality, learning how to overcome sin and selfishness, we shall be able to learn the truth, viz., that nothing has entity that is not of God, and we shall hear and understand those cheering words of divine Love, our Father in heaven: "Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine."

## The Hills and Mountains

The hills and mountain raised from the plains,

The plains extended level with the ground;

The grounds divided into sundry veins. The veins inclos'd with rivers running round;

These rivers making way through Nature's chains . . .

With headlong course into the sea profound;

The raging sea, beneath the valleys low;

Where lakes and rills and rivulets do flow;

The lofty woods, the forests wide and long;

Adorn'd with leaves and branches fresh and green.

In whose cool bowers the birds, with many song,

Do welcome with their choir the summer's queen;

The meadows fair, where Flora's gifts among

Are intermix'd with verdant grass between;

The silver-scaled fish that softly swim Within the sweet brook's crystal watery stream.

All these . . . how wonderful they be!

—Izaak Walton.

## An Error Pointed Out in 1628

In a little book called "Truth and Error discovered in two Sermons in St. Maries in Oxford," by Anthony White, Master of Arts of Corpus Christi College in Oxford, printed in 1628, are a few passages of unusual interest. The first sentence of the preface is, "The life of man is a continual warfare, both against vices that assault the will, and errors which invade the understanding."

The text of the second sermon is James i. verse 16, "Do not err, my beloved brethren." A few quotations from this address will stand by themselves without need of comment.

"I have from that wise King invited you to buy the truth, so suffer me now from this Holy Apostle advise you to fly error."

"A thing (if yet I can entitle it to) well worth our speediest flying from it, or chasing it from us. For if we define error, which is sooner defined than finished said Licentius, what is it but a pitiful deformity, & incongruity betwixt our understanding, and the things which God and nature have established? For as it is the justice of truth to consider everything as indeed it is, herein nobly doing right to the first truth, God (the fountain of that settled and impell men to evil, when I sinne I sin not, for why should it bee my fault to be led by God, may this confounds God and the devill making them all one; then which what more horrid blasphemy can be conceived. And as

upon things what belongs not to them, or denying to them what doth."

"If you will surveigh the verses bordering upon my text, you shall find him labouring to root that impiously absurd conceit out of mens minds that God is a solicitor and temptor to sinne."

"The error which hee speaks of, is: an error prime magnitudinis of the biggest size. For if God be an author of, or a tempor to sinful evill; if wee cannot bee content to say that he permits offences, but will have him to necessitate them; if wee cannot rest satisfied with that Truth, that God doth in his infinite wisdom make use of the wicked wills of his creatures, to his own glory, but wee will further say that hee makes their wills so wicked; If when men are ready to be hardened by God, wee will pronounce that hee doth it, not only by withholding grace, but infusing malice: If when we speake of Gods concurring, with every works of his creature, wee will not distinguish the action itself from the obliquity but promiscuously entitle God to both: Lord what confusion will there be in all things, let the pale betwixt just and unjust, holy and prophane be pull'd downe! For if God solict and impell men to evil, when I sinne I sin not, for why should it bee my fault to be led by God, may this confounds God and the devill making them all one; then which what more horrid blasphemy can be conceived. And as

wee approched by us, either fasting

for the attributes of God, which are



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## Main Street, Vézelay, Burgundy

There is no more delightful little journey in France than a zigzag through the Morvan, that is to say from Auxerre to Avallon, from Avallon to Autun, thence making the excursion to Château Chinon. Here indeed is still to be found the romance of travel, whilst every spot is historically interesting.

Striking is the abbey church of Vézelay, from its mountain top so majestically overlooking the two departments of the Yonne and the Nièvre. I say mountain top, for so indeed the pyramidal formed vine-

clad hill appears by contrast with the vast panorama spread at its feet: the somber Morvan, all wood and river and valley, the Yonne, country of cottages, and festooned vines giving it red of the tiles, the glittering whiteness of the stone towers, the soft blue sky, the waxen green foliage of the vines beneath and around, the warm sunshine tingling through all, remind us that we are in France and not in England.—Miss Betham-Edwards in "Literary Rambles in France."

Most beautiful is this aspect of almost unsymmetrical. But here we have no sober grays, no cloudy heavens of our own Midlands; the rich red of the tiles, the glittering whiteness of the stone towers, the soft blue sky, the waxen green foliage of the vines beneath and around, the warm sunshine tingling through all, remind us that we are in France and not in England.—Miss Betham-Edwards in "Literary Rambles in France."

## Round a Beduin Fire

"Pleasant as the fiery heat of the desert daylight is done, is our homely evening fire. The sun gone down upon a highland steppe of Arabia, whose common altitude is above three thousand' feet, the thin dry air is presently refreshed, the sand is soon cold; wherein yet at three fingers' depth is left a sunny warmth of the past day's heat until the new sunrise. After a half hour it is the blue night, and the clear hoary starlight in which there shines the girdle of the Milky Way, with a marvelous clarity. As the sun is setting, the nomad housewife brings in a truss of sticks and dry bushes, which she has pulled or hewed with a mattock (a tool they have seldom) in the wilderness; she casts down this provision by our hearthside, for the sweet-smelling evening fire. But to Hirfa, his sheky young wife, Zeyd had given a little Beduin maid to help her. The housewife has upon her woman's side an hearth apart, which is the cooking fire." Thus writes Charles M. Doughty in "Wanderings in Arabia."

"The Beduins fair, where Flora's gifts among

Are intermix'd with verdant grass between;

The silver-scaled fish that softly swim Within the sweet brook's crystal watery stream.

All these . . . how wonderful they be!

—Izaak Walton.

houses, to sup of such wretchedness as they may have; there is no more wandering through the wide encampment, and the coming in them of any persons, not strangers, were of unseemly 'ignorance.' . . . When the Arabs have eaten their morsel and drunken liban of the flock, the few men of our menzil begin to assemble about the sheikh's hearth.

The younger or meanest of the company, who is sitting or leaning on his elbow or lies next the faggot, will indolently reach back his hand from time to time for more dry rinth, to cast on the fire, and other sweet resinous twigs, till the flaming light leaps up again in the vast uncheerful darkness. The nomads will not burn the good pasture bushes, guasha, even in their enemies' country. It is the bread of the cattle. I have sometimes unwittingly offended them, until I knew the plants, plucking up and giving to the flames some which grew in the soil nigh my hand; then children and women and the men of little understanding blamed me, and said wondering, "It was an heathenish

without letters); the best are often widely current among the tribes. In every tribe are makers: better than any in this country were the kassads of Bishr. The kassad recites, and it is a pleasant adulation of the friendly audience to take up his last words in every couplet.

"In this poetical eloquence, I might not very well, or hardly at all, distinguish what they had to say; it is as strange language. . . . The Beduin singer draws forth stern and horrid sounds from the rabeyby or viol of one bass string, and delivers his mind, braying forcibly in the nose. It is doubtless a very archaic minstrelsy, in these lands, but a hideous desolation to our ears. . . . I often asked for a kassada of Abeyd ibn Rashid, and have found no singer in this country who was not ready with some of them. The young herdsmen of Zeyd's menzil would chant for the stranger the most evening-times the robust hadb, or herding song. (This word rabeyby is perhaps the Spaniard's rabel, and that was in Ancient England revel, rebibel.) The Beduins make the instrument of any box-frame they may have from the towns; a stick is thrust through and in this they pierce an eye above for the peg; kid-skin is stretched upon the hollow box; the hoarse string is plucked from the mare's tail; and setting under a bent twig, for the bridge, their music is ready."

"Glad at the fall of the empty daylight, the householders sit again to make talk, or silent and listless, with the drooping gravity of brute animals."

The herdsmen, which were all day abroad in the sun, are lying now upon an elbow (this is the right Arab posture, and which Zeyd would have me learn and use), about the common fire. But the reposing of the common sort at home is to lie heels out backwards, about the hearth, as the spokes of a wheel."

"The pleasure it is to listen to the cheerful musing Beduin talk, a lesson in the travelers' school of mere humanity—and there is no land so perilous which by humanity he may not pass, for may is of one mind everywhere, ay, and in their kind, even the brute animals of the same foster earth—a timely vacancy of the busy-while caves which cloud upon us that would live peacefully in the moral desolation of the world."

"The nomad's eyes are fixed upon the crude congruity of Nature; even the crudeness in them is austere. They speak of the things within their horizon. Those loose 'Arabian tales' of the great border-cities were but profane minstrelsy to their stern natural judgments. . . . Instead of the cities' talking, the Arab have their braying rhapsodies, which may be heard in every wild nomad hamlet, as those of the Beny Héli. The Arabs are very circumspect of all that is told beyond the boundaries of their knowledge, as of foreign countries. All their speech is homely; they tell of bygones farays and of adventures in their desert lives. You may often hear them in their tale quote the rhythms between wisdom and mirth of the kassads (rhyming desert poets

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, JULY 30, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### "John Barleycorn" and "Robin Hop"

THE great twin brethren, John Barleycorn and Robin Hop, are making a tremendous effort to prevent the sentence of public opinion from being imposed upon them. Little by little the world is beginning to realize, however, that the evidence against the defendants is too strong. The plea that between them and all their friends they only caused the destruction of some 110,000,000 bushels of food in a year is regarded as rather aggravating the crime than otherwise. Most people, indeed, are under the impression that they had better make no defense at all if they cannot make a better one than this. As a matter of fact, the United States spent, during the year ending the 30th of June, 1916, \$2,438,037,985 in drink, whilst the revenue on liquor from all sources, during the same period, amounted to \$247,453,543. Consequently, after obtaining this revenue, the country was still \$2,190,584,442 to the bad. This would leave a handsome balance of \$190,584,442 after subscribing the Liberty Loan over again, even if there were nothing more at stake than the mere waste of so huge a sum on mere sensual enjoyment. Indeed, as has been pointed out, the liquor traffic collects the national revenue from the consumer, and charges him one thousand per cent commission for the service, which is equivalent to giving the collector of taxes one dollar for every ten cents he pays into the Treasury.

This, however, is only the beginning of the national loss. The real national loss has to be considered in the cost of the maintenance of prisons, in hospitals filled with diseases caused by drink, in the incalculable loss to the labor market, and above all in the gravity of the presence of a veritable nation of outcasts who have come to stand more and more beyond the borders of civilized society. A well known prison reformer pointed out not long since that one of the greatest difficulties of prison reform was the existence of a mass of human flotsam and jetsam thrown up every year on the streets as the prison doors were opened on them. The secret of reforming this flotsam and jetsam, he insisted, had not yet been discovered, but the fact that it was added to year by year was one of the dangers with which the social system was faced. Now it is a well known fact, vouched for by practically the whole body of those who have been interested in prison reform and prison life, that the cause of nearly all crime is drink. When, therefore, the drink bill of a nation has been paid, it constitutes only the veriest fraction of the cost of that drink to the nation.

In a few days from now the representatives of the United States in Congress will be called upon to decide whether or no the prohibition amendment to the Constitution shall be submitted to the States for ratification. The position of the country in the vanguard of progress will be judged largely by the result. The action of the House of Representatives in passing the prohibition clauses in the Food Bill leaves little doubt as to the view of that House, and it is not believed that a different fate would have been reserved for the bill in the Senate, if the obstructionists there had not prevented it from being brought to a vote. Indeed, if they had thought that they could defeat it, there would have been no need for obstruction. After all, however, if the prohibition clauses in the food bill had been passed into law, they would have lasted only for the period of the war. It may be that it would have been difficult to repeal them, but they would all the same have been subject to repeal at any moment. With national prohibition before the country, as an amendment to the Constitution, the conditions will be very different. If the resolution passes Congress, it will go to the States for confirmation, and it will not be removed from the consideration of the States until the required majority necessary to make a dry nation has been obtained. This will be more satisfactory, in a way, than any other method. The fight will be made on a straight issue in which there will be no argument left to the antiprohibitionist except the ancient and discredited one of calling names. The defenders of drink have, indeed, a sense of humor very much on all fours with the criminal instinct of the wicked Baronet, in Ruddigore, which was to tie an unoffending person to the banisters and make faces at him. It is true that, as the ancient retainer said, it is simply rude—nothing more, but it is what the professors of drink are doing all the time by way of wit. You have only to look at the pictures in the comic papers to discover that. Every prohibitionist apparently wears a seedy frock coat, a tall silk hat considerably the worse for wear, trousers much too short, and black gloves with holes in the fingers. Everybody, of course, knows, by this time, what an exceedingly true picture this is of the prohibitionist, and everybody admires the courage of the comic papers endued with such originality, and feels distinctly inclined to congratulate them on the indulgence of the readers who continue to subscribe for them. Now, if the editors of those papers and all the draftsmen who produce their drawings would only attend the saloons, late in the evening, they might supply the void with some pictures of the drink professors, those who have taken degrees in alcohol, pictures which would not be dependent upon imagination, but drawn from life.

It is, obviously, not for nothing that one of the most brilliant of the world's geniuses declared that much drinking meant little thinking. Seventeen centuries, indeed, before the Dean of St. Patrick's day, Pliny declared that fact had already passed into a proverb, "In proverbiis cessit," he declared, "sapientiam vino obumbrari." The world, however, though it has freely quoted and is always unconsciously freely quoting the proverbial philosophers, from Solomon and Publius Syrus to George Herbert and Poor Richard, not to mention Mr. Tupper, does so with all the perfusion of habit. A dinner in the Augustan age was, however, a very serious matter to Swift, and so

he computed, by the bottle, the exact condition of his host and fellow guests to transact business afterwards. Things may be said to have changed, indeed to have improved since Swift's day. Nevertheless Swift's grim comment about the effect of drink on the thinkers remains as true today as when it was uttered. Men who are under the influence of the bottle are not in a condition to do the world's thinking. And even should they be able to do the world's thinking when they are sober, the whole of the time when they are not sober must be deducted from the sum total of their usefulness.

The world, however, is improving. It would be impossible today, for instance, for a British Prime Minister, accompanied by the attorney-general and the Lord Chancellor to gallop past an open turnpike gate.

"His reason drown'd in Jenkinson's champagne,"

without paying the toll, and with a bullet from the turnpike keeper's blunderbuss whistling past his ears. Today, we have at least changed all that. In the city of Portland, Oregon, they have closed the office of the public defender on the ground that prohibition has taken the bread out of his mouth, by leaving him practically nobody to defend. Here is another glorious example for John Barleycorn and Robin Hop to add to the instances of suffering, in the brief for their defense. Prohibition is putting an end to crime. Therefore, it should be at once suppressed, lest the out-of-work population be reenforced by a whole army of jailers, police, and holders of all such, at present unfortunately necessary, offices. In the words of a notice recently issued to the public by an association in support of the liquor interests, "the unhappiness and poverty of thousands of families dependent upon these interests" must be protected. Think of it!

Well! The protection will have to come, no matter how much it may be dreaded, but from national prohibition and not from John Barleycorn or Robin Hop.

### An Insidious Propaganda

DISSEMINATION of falsehood, carefully disguised, intended to breed doubt, discouragement, alarm, and eventually panic, as these have been so successfully bred in Russia by German secret agencies, is well under way in the United States. Written into skillfully-worded articles on the progress of the war are statements intended to impress the American reader with the practically impregnable position of the Central Empires, the uselessness of efforts by the Allies to break the lines on the western or eastern fronts, the tremendous reserves of Germany and Austria in men, munitions, and money, the impossibility of checking the submarine campaign, the certainty that the soldiers of the United States dispatched to the war zones will be "slaughtered" by the tens of thousands, the utter hopelessness of the attempt to bring the Teutonic powers to terms by other than diplomatic processes. Says one of the most recent and most daring servants of this propaganda in the columns of a New York newspaper:

But it is not through invasion that I think the United States will suffer the most if this war is indefinitely protracted. It is through sending a million men a year, a million of our splendid young Americans every year of a war which may last from seven to ten years, to be offered up in bloody sacrifice to the ambition of contending nations on foreign battlefields. Is it not better to make peace now than to look forward to year after year of such national and individual sorrow and sacrifice, to such wastage and woe, to such destruction of the best specimens of the human race, to such irretrievable demolition of the sustaining structure of our occidental civilization?

Here, virtually, we have high treason to the Republic sugar-coated for popular consumption, well-calculated to deceive the casual reader into the belief that the writer is striving to serve the United States. We have, elsewhere, the announcement that Germany, in the spring, will be ready to confront the "little American expeditionary force" with four million men. In another, assurance is given the American reader, and particularly the American parent, that all the chances are against "our brave American boys." There is always a phrase intended to convey the impression that American interests only are being considered.

Recently American newspapers that should have known better have been made vehicles for descriptive matter intended to present to their readers every possible "horrifying" phase and aspect of the war. Especial care has been taken to show that the Canadians, always pressed to the van, have suffered "astounding" losses. There is poison in every letter which undertakes to show that the oversea troops are chosen to meet dangers from which the British and French troops are preserved, yet it does not seem to be detected by usually careful editors.

Perhaps the most insidious of all the work carried on along this line is that conducted through the medium of a whispered campaign intended to cause distrust of the Government with regard to the management of army camps and naval stations. Almost every possible form of rumor is afloat in this connection. The recruits are not properly fed, are not properly clothed, are not properly housed, are neglected when they need aid, are falling victims to disease by the score. This rumor-mongering, it must be understood, is practiced systematically and skillfully. It is part of the plan to undermine public confidence in the Government, to interfere with enlistment, to hamper the draft, to force upon the nation a peace that would everlasting disgrace it.

Steps should and must be taken promptly and decisively to overcome the effects of a false propaganda that is daily assuming a more dangerous form. The United States is not Russia, nor likely to be deceived as Russia has been; but with the example of Russia before them, the authorities should lose no time in striking at the roots of conspiracy and treachery. In these times, with such vital interests at stake, it is the duty of the Government to suspect upon reasonable cause and to act for the general good upon reasonable suspicion.

### Position of Women in India

THE deputation of Indian women, which recently waited on the Viceroy, at Delhi, to present to him an address on the question of Indian indentured labor in the colony of Fiji, marked another step in the great work of

emancipation which, for some years past, has been going on amongst women in India. It was, as Lord Chelmsford did not fail to notice, the first time in the history of British rule in India that women had approached the Viceroy, and those who, in any measure, appreciate the position of women in the country, the seclusion to which they are condemned, the prejudice which still exists against their education, coupled with the tremendous influence which they, none the less, exert, will appreciate the importance of the incident.

The position is a peculiarly complicated one. The question of education has, during the past decade, been coming to the front in India with ever-increasing rapidity. Indian boys and young men have been going to Europe to be educated, or have been receiving education along western lines in India, in ever larger numbers, and, although those who have seen the importance of the matter, have insisted, as John Stuart Mill did, over sixty years ago, on the importance of the education of women, yet the educational gulf between the sexes is steadily widening. Interest in women's education is, it is true, growing rapidly, but only as recently as last January, Lord Chelmsford declared, in a speech to the directors of public instruction, that he viewed with apprehension the growing inequality between men and women, arising out of the differences in education. It could not be good for a country, he added, that its women should lag so far behind its men in the matter of education.

In India there is in such a condition a more serious danger than would be the case in many countries where the influence of women was less emphatic. In India this influence is and always has been remarkable. Thus, discussing the question some four years ago, the Times of India pointed out that the power of women was not confined to this or that section of the community, but prevailed "throughout the whole society," and it regretted that, on account of women's backwardness, the feminine influence was not, "perhaps, invariably in favor of progress." Since then this backwardness has relatively increased, and the resulting problem has grown in complexity.

Every movement, however, towards a greater freedom tends to narrow the gulf, and is, for this reason, abundantly welcome. Freedom begets freedom, and one of the first cares of the liberated women in India is to endeavor to secure an extension of those educational facilities for women which are, unquestionably, among the first needs of the country at the present juncture.

### Grass

IN EVERY northern country, the world round, about now, when the hay harvest is just beginning, in full swing, or just over, grass is very much in the air, in every meaning of that phrase. Next to trees or rivers, or, indeed, one might say, equally with them, grass is one of the best-loved things in nature. The trees overhead, "the grass beneath our feet," and the waters of the river, running through a good land, have conjured up, for the men of many ages, visions of rest, peace, and plenty.

The average man, of course, has his own views about grass. For the vast majority of people it is essentially just something good to see. They know nothing of the inwardness of the farmer's view, and still less of the tremendous difficulties of the botanist, who never yet has quite decided what is grass and what it is not. Sufficient for him that he sees it spread out like a cloth of green velvet, all glistening with dew in the early morning sun, or gratefully walks over it past bush and briar, along some river bank, or, from a high place, sees it stretching over valley and hill until lost in the mists of a distant horizon.

To the traveler with an eye to see and a heart to understand, there is something peculiarly welcome about grass, just as there is something peculiarly welcome about the stones on the seashore. In most lands they are much the same. He may have left everything else familiar some thousands of leagues behind him. He may walk through a land of strange houses and strange people speaking a strange language, but, if he will go down on to the seashore, he is almost sure of finding, somewhere, the same familiar stones, all sizes, all shapes, and, when wet and glistening from the ebbing tide, all colors. So it is with grass. Amidst many unfamiliar sights and sounds, he will be sure, among the grasses of the field or by the roadside, to come across many old familiar friends. Even if he has never learned to know them by name, they will strike "kindly familiar" on his eye—meadow foxtail, cocksfoot, rough meadow grass, and dog grass, or that grass wherewith he was wont, at one time, to decide his future. He will recall, maybe, more than one hot summer's day and more than one grassy bank, and the supreme content of telling off the little green seed pods to the refrain—

Tinker, tailor,  
Soldier, sailor,  
Rich man, poor man,

and so on to "impossible degradations." Then he could, of course, decide, just as readily, by the same means, the question of clothing. And what alternatives they were!

Silk, satin,  
Muslim, rags.

Nothing else.

That is straying far afield, maybe. Still, it begins and ends with grass. It is one of the nearer views; but in its wider expanses, perhaps the most welcome recollection many a traveler will have is that of first discerning the green grass when he is coming home by way of the sea. "All hills look green at a distance" never was a true proverb. At any rate, it depends on the distance; for all lands, whether hill or plain, when seen from the sea, at a distance, look gray. Just a hazy cloud at first, on the horizon, gaining ever in distinctness, until cliff and hill stand out clear-cut against the sky. Then, gradually, the gray lightens, and takes on a greenish tone, until, at last, there is no longer any doubt about it, and the grass is in possession. But then there is no end to the recollection which grass supplies to no end of people. The tall, waving grass of the prairie; the thick, lush grass of the mountain valleys of Switzerland; the bolls and

tufts of the Russian steppes; the green carpet of the college "quad"; the brown carpet of the South African veldt, and the rough russet over-all of a Scottish highland, are all "dear and kind" to many people.

### Notes and Comments

Most people will note with satisfaction that the Select Committee of the British House of Commons on Publications and Debates Reports has, after due consideration, decided to recommend that the Kew Bulletin be continued. The committee does so, however, with a proviso. There is to be "due regard to economy," and certain classes of information, "doubtless of scientific interest," but not urgent, are to be omitted. Even the most hurried glance over the nearest railway bookstall in England, with this announcement in mind, convinces one that the "due economy" part of it is, to put it frankly, "specious nonsense."

OF THE many recantations of former views opposing woman suffrage, which have recently taken place in England, surely none was done more handsomely than that of Lord Harcourt in his political farewell to Rossele. occasioned by his elevation to the peerage. "It is still true," he said, "as I used to argue, that women may vote for compulsory military service, in which they cannot share, but I was wrong in thinking that women could render no effective war service, and, on that ground alone, I cannot resist their demand for the vote. I will go further, and say that in the gigantic and vital problems of reconstruction after the war, we shall want the voice and opinion, not only of those over thirty, but of all women of full and reasonable age."

THE disposition in certain quarters to trust the vital interests of the United States to the hands of persons whose loyalty is not unquestionable, reminds one, naturally, of a little story. "May I go out and play with other children?" asked a little girl of her mother. "You may play with girls, not with boys," was the reply, "for boys often are rough." "But," said the child, "if I find a nice, smooth little boy, can't I play with him?"

A FEW New Yorkers, who seem to enjoy the mental calisthenics used in the juggling of figures, have been trying their skill in dealing with tabulations of the recent draft, in so far as the figures have to do with the people of that city. By some process, they have estimated that of the 158 men in that city who were holders of the number 258, the first drawn, 132, or all but 26 of the total, are of alien birth or descent. The figures are not surprising. New York City has been called the great melting pot of the world, and is justly proud of the product turned out; and, while perhaps neither these drafted men nor their forbears came to the United States with the preconceived purpose of one day returning to Europe to fight the battle of democracy, it is safe to assume that the lesson they have learned will make them willing and valiant soldiers in the cause. It matters little, after all, whether two years or two centuries have elapsed since the migration. Absolute neutrality, it seems, is really only something to be talked about.

TO WRITE Cubism with a K and because you happen to detest it to label it "Made in Germany" is quite indefensible conduct. Cubism originated in Paris, just as Futurism did in Italy. There is nothing German in good modern German painting: it is inspired and influenced solely by French impressionist painters or by the Dutch Israels. German decorative art also is simply an imitation of the decorative art of France and England. For originality in German modern art one must look solely to German caricatures and humorous drawings; there it exists unmistakably. But to stigmatize Cubist paintings as the product of German influence is egregiously topsy-turvy criticism.

SEVERAL very nicely worded tributes have been paid recently to the man who has been generally credited with the invention of creased trousers. Particular emphasis is laid upon the fact that he was compelled to walk alone in creased trousers, subject to no end of ridicule, a long time before he found imitators and followers, thus establishing his right to be called a true, because a fearless, reformer. There are a few who still persist in wearing trousers that bag at the knees, but when these are not sailors, and therefore ruled by unavoidable circumstances, they are usually regarded as eccentrics.

SINCE the arrival of General Pershing in Europe, many interesting things have been written concerning him, both in that country and in his own. Magazine and newspaper readers have had an opportunity to read much that has been contributed regarding the General's personal characteristics, his courage and determination, and estimates as to how he probably will deport himself in executing his present important assignment. Illustrating his "tractability," as it were, recent published reports from Europe tell with what amiability the General surrendered the sugar bowl at a dinner recently, when made aware of the fact that existing regulations prohibited the use of sugar on berries served at table. As an interesting sidelight, the incident is illuminating, perhaps, but it is not particularly important when it is remembered that probably the eating of sugar on berries was one of the very least of the things the General had planned to do when he landed on European soil.

IF GROCERS and marketmen, as well as other dealers in so-called necessities, are justified in adding a few cents to the purchase price of their goods, to pay the expense of delivery, why do they not give the benefit of a lower price to customers who are willing to carry home their purchases? In other words, why not have two prices for their goods, one at the counter and the other at the back door of the purchaser's house? In former years, when prices were lower, many retailers sought to build up trade by offering to deliver goods free. They are still making the same offer, but many of them state that part of the advance in prices represents the added cost of delivery.